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OPTIMIZATION OF MULTI-ELEMENT AIRFOILS

K.P. Misegades



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over the initial geometry. The conclusions reached from this work are 1) evolution strategy applied to the optimization of multi-element airfoils can yield substantial improvements in aerodynamic performance, 2) the number of configurations required to find the optimum can be reduced from the total number possible to a small fraction of the total with the same final result, 3) the inherent simplicity and speed of the technique developed lends itself well to further application in wind tunnels, 4) evolution theory appears to be the best choice for techniques aimed at the optimization of systems defined by a large number of degrees of freedom.

This report has been reviewed by the EOARD Information Office and is releasable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). At NTIS it will be releasable to the general public, including foreign nations.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

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"But it can't fly, Newtons laws prove it!"

Th. von Karman, early 1900's

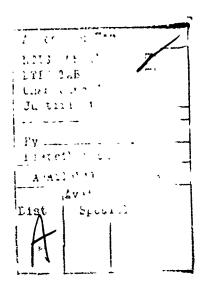


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1.1 Multi-Element Airfoil Optimization

It is no secret today that competition among civilian and military aircraft manufacturers in the international marketplace is tough. This competition has demanded improved flight efficiency, and as a result a strong emphasis has been placed on design optimization with respect to take-off, cruise, and landing aerodynamic characteristics. Design considerations for take-off and landing aerodynamics are primarily directed towards the reduction of wing area, increase in maximum take-off weight, improved fuel efficiency, reduced field length requirements and lowered ground noise levels. The relative importance of the nondimensional coefficients of lift and drag, Cl and Cd respectively, for take-off and landing are shown in figure (1):

Over the entire regime of flight, the performance at take-off, when aircraft weight and engine noise are at a maximum for the flight, is the most critical factor in the design of lifting surfaces. To achieve the maximum rate of angle of climb, thus reducing runway requirements and noise footprint, maximum C_1/C_d is desired for a given C_1 . The envelope of values of maximum C_1/C_d versus C_1 for the Boeing 727 wing, obtained from flight measurements, is given in figure (2), and is more or less similar to the envelope obtained for all other airfoils².

The complexity of multi-element sirfoils, as seen in figure (2) and in more detail in figure (3A), has been dictated by the need for a smooth, and for high-speed transport aircraft shock-free airflow at cruise conditions, combined with the high-lift configurations required at take-off and landing2,3. Although significant effort has been devoted to the study of advanced high-lift devices such as those employing blown flaps, jet flaps, boundary layer control or augmentor wings, it is reasonable to expect the continued use of mechanical devices for the next generation of civilian and military aircraft. Indeed, as shown in figure (4), values of Cl_{mex} for large, high-subsonic aircraft nearly doubled between 1950 and 1970 as a result of improved design of mechanical flap systems4. Once the choice of high-lift system and associated flam and airfoil geometries has been made, the relative positioning of the elements must be determined such that the obtainable values of C1 and C1/Cd are sufficient to meet performance demands (or preflight promises!). The ideal set of configurations would be those that would result in the largest C1/Cd-vs-C1 envelope. The number of all possible

configurations, however, is very large even for the typical case of an airfoil having a double-slotted trailing edge flap and a slotted leading edge flap, as depicted in figure (3B).

1.2 Empirical Methods

The most common means of determining the best airfoil-flap. configurations involves many hours of wind tunnel testing for a representative set of variations of slot gap width and overlap, flap deflection and angle of attack. Optimum configurations are then made by adding to the main airfoil the leading and trailing edge. devices, whose individual slot geometries have been optimized with respect to only one adjacent element. An example of this empirical method, reproduced from the work of Ljungstrom5, appears in figure (5). Although this empirical method can greatly improve the aerodynamic performance of a multi-element airfoil, there are two significant disadvantages that must be considered. First, the accuracy of an empirical method is dependent on a large number of test configurations; however, for even the most well-funded design relatively few different configurations are actually tested. For instance, for a 4-element airfoil, 500 test cases is only 5.10-6 % of the number of possible cases, if each of the 10 degrees of freedom can be varied across 10 increments. Increasing the number of test cases comes at the expense of time and direct operating cost of wind tunnels. If wind tunnel time and cost trends increase at the rate depicted in figure (6), however, it is doubtful that empirical methods will produce better results than at the present time, when a great emphasis is being placed on improving high-lift device performance. The second disadvantage of empirical methods is that by combining elements ontimized with respect to only adjacent elements, the important viscous interaction between all elements is unaccounted for. This interaction, however, is strong and tests have shown that the combination of individually-ortimized components rarely results in an optimum overall configuration⁵.

1.3 Self-Ontimizing Airfoils

It would be desireable then to have a self-optimizing scheme, where the system seeks its own best configuration without the need for testing every possibility. For from speculative, such schemes have been used with a good deal of success in several different problems where systems are described by several degrees of freedom and relative 'factors of fitness' result for each variation of parameters. One such application described by Levinsky? attempted to

maximize C1 for a fixed maximum Cd and minimize Cd for a fixed minimum C1. for a flexible 2-dimensional airfoil mounted in a transonic intermittant wind tunnel. Results of this work, and results of further investigation of a 3-dimensional flexible airfoil⁸ in a transonic continuous wind tunnel are given in figures (7) and (8). In both cases, the hydraulically-actuated leading and trailing edges were modified automatically by on-line computers programmed with a gradient-strategy optimization scheme. This is described in section 2. The only human input was the factor of fitness to be maximized or minimized (C1,Cd, or volume) and a constraint. Gradient strategy has also been used in the work of Hicks9, where 2-dimensional transonic airfoils were modified to improve C1, Cd or maximize volume. Some of the more significant results of this work, performed numerically as opposed to the above mentioned wind tunnel work, are shown in figure (9). Although these examples have resulted in substantial improvements in airfoil performance, the application of their optimization methodology was found to be more cumbersome than the method described in this work. Existing optimization methods are compared below to a new scheme based on 'evolution strategy'. This scheme has been developed to determine the configurations of a 4-element airfoil giving maximum C1/Cd for each value of Cl, where only the geometry of each element is known initially.

2 THEORY

2.1 Simple Optimization Problem-Existing Solution Methods

Consider the optimization problem faced by an experimentalist standing above a room in which there is a single geographical peak whose location with respect to a 2-dimensional coordinate system is to be determined. In this problem, the 'system', this being the human, has two degrees of freedom, his location with respect to the x-axis and the y-axis. At each x,y coordinate position, the value is determined of the geographical 'fitness factor', or the distance between the x-y plane and the surface below. The most rudimentary method to find the peak would be to make a number of random soundings in order to obtain a rough impression of the surface. In order to improve accuracy, the grid could be divided into a fine mesh and the height is then recorded at each mesh point. Although this scheme guarantees that all possible x,y cobinations have been checked, the number of possible combinations increases with the scuare of the number of grid divisions and with a power equal to the number of degrees of freedom for higher order systems. Figure (10) depicts these 2 basic schemes along with two gradient-based strategies that were developed to converge to the peak with a reduced amount of effort10.

In the first of these two gradient-based strategies, known as the Gauss-Seidel Strategy, the experimentalist, trying to find the peak with the least amount of effort, simply proceeds in the direction of the steepest positive gradient, determined at the starting point, until the gradient becomes zero or negative. From this point, he turns in the direction of a new, locally-steenest gradient and continues in this new direction. This procedure is continued until the peak is found, that is, a position has been reached on the x-y plane where no positive eradients exist below. The second of these techniques, known as the 'general gradient strategy', is similar to the first except that at each stop the magnitude of gradients in all directions is re-evaluated. Although the second scheme may result in the shorter total distance between the starting point and the neak with respect to the first scheme, it requires more work per stem. Clearly, the use of either of the gradient strategies represents a substantial improvement over the inspection of every possible combination of the variable parameters. It is noted that in order to reduce the amount of effort involved in scheme B of figure (10), one is tempted to increase the grid spacing. The

danger of this, of course, is that there is a strong possibility that the peak will be completely missed; this is precisely the point mentioned previously related to optimizing airfoils by empirical methods. The danger of using gradient strategies in more complicated systems is that only a relative optimum may be reached, as the smaller of two peaks for the simple problem just described.

2.2 Simple Optimization Problem-Evolution Stategy Solution

A fifth. and relatively new optimization scheme that may further reduce the effort required to improve a system described by a number of degrees of freedom is based on 'evolution strategy'. 'Relatively' new is stressed, because the basis of this strategy is derived from the theories of natural selection first postulated by the 19th century biologist. Charles Darwin. As in biological systems, which in their simplest classifications can be grouped according to a number of parameters, such as size, number of appendages, means of reproduction or mobility, an engineering system survives if the commination of each of its defining parameters results in a 'beast' that is superior to all other combinations. Only recently has this concent been applied to realistic physical problems, the majority of the work to date being attributed to Professor Ingo Rechenberg, of the Technischen Universitat Berlin. In order to describe this scheme, we consider again the task of the experimentalist. Using evolution strategy, as devicted in figure (11A), a number of test points are selected randomly over a region near the starting point. The height is recorded at each point, then the enverimentalist moves to the highest of these points. From there, the same number of new points are randomly chosen, and the procedure continues as before.

The distance from one 'high point' to each new moint in a successive set is controlled by the previous distance, that is if a large step resulted in a larger height than a smaller step, all new points would be determined using steps approximately equal to the large step. This important factor of evolution strategy allows large steps to be taken early in the optimization process, and decreasing step size as the optimum position is approached. The inclusion of large mutation steps also prevents the convergence to local maxima, a problem associated with gradient strategies. In the case of a local maxima or small barrier in the optimization process, evolution strategy will jump sheed as the result of a large

mutation length.

2.3 Evolution Strategy Examples

Several examples of evolution strategy application are shown in figures (11) and (12) 10.11 As a simple verification test, figure (11B) depicts a segmented plate having 5 degrees of freedom that is mounted in a wind tunnel. The objective is to reduce the overall drag of the plate as measured by the momentum defect between the leading and the trailing edges. From the initial configuration, several new configurations, or cases, were created by random modifications of the angle of each segment with respect to an adjacent segment. After 140 cases, the segmented plate became nearly planar, the expected result. The important result is that 140 cases represents only 4.06·10-5% of the total possible, 345 million.

The second example is an attempt to modify a system whose optimum configuration is unknown¹¹. In this case, shown in figure (12A), the objective was to maximize the efficiency of a two-phase supersonic nozzle constructed from a number of discs. The optimal configuration is radically different from conventional designs and verifies the ability of evolution strategy to converge to unknown solutions. It is also interesting to note that flow mixing regions seen in the figure have been previously suggested for improving nozzle efficiency.

The third example, that of reducing the head loss for a 90° bend of flexible tubing, also has an unpredictable result. As depicted in figure (12B) the final shape is a subtle change from the initial, a standard circular arc, but the result of 300 mutations is a halving of the head loss 11.

2.4 Selection of Optimization Method

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The advantages of using evolution strategy over an exhaustive evaluation of every possible configuration are clear, except perhaps for the case of a system having only one degree of freedom. The advantages of evolution strategy over a 'strictly determined mathematical strategy', such as gradient methods, have been summarized by Rechenberg10:

- When a large number of parameters are involved, the evolution strategy attains the desired result more rapidly than the more familiar strictly determined search strategies, assuming the size of the search steps to be the same in both cases. So far, this could only be proved for the case of an n-dimensional hyperplane rising in any arbitrary direction. A more general proof is being attempted.
- 2 Whereas the mathematical search strategies used so far

require very small steps (in the sense of the truncation of the Taylor series after the first term), the evolution method can and should operate also with much larger steps which exceed the linear region in the neighborhood. Taking larger steps signifies

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- (a) in many situations a more rapid advance towards the desired aim. and
- (b) a shorter time to decide whether the step taken has been successful or not. (The change in the value of a function will generally be greater in the case of a large parameter rhange than in the case of a small change.)
- A so-called "steady signal" in the measurement of the value of a function is a mathematical fiction. Disturbances are always present, which give rise to errors in measurement. The effectiveness of the strictly determined mathematical search strategies is markedly reduced by small errors of measurement. It is of the nature of the evolution method (as a stochastic search method) that small random errors of measurement cannot have a decisive influence on the development of the process.
- There are cases in which the more familiar mathematical search strategies must reach deadlock. Such cases are frequently observed in physics; examples are hysteresis phenomena and locally limited extremal values. The evolution method can generally cope with such situations without difficulty.
- 5 The algorithm of the evolution strategy is extraordinarily simple. This implies that the effort required for an automisation of the search process is relatively low.

Since the work associated with this report was strictly numerical, as opposed to experimental, the small error effect noted above related to the use of mathematical strategies could not have any significance; thus an argument could still be made in favor of gradient methods. Rechemberg, however, has found that a cross-over point exists at which search effort for improved configurations using evolution strategy is less than the effort required for gradient strategies?. This point is for systems having 5 or more degrees of freedom.

The system of interest in the work described here is a 4element airfoil described by 10 parameters as shown in figure (13).
Three vivot points describe the relative position of adjacent elements. The individual geometry of an element is given with respect
to a local coordinate system with the origin on its leading edge.
Pivot points 1 and 2 are fixed with respect to element 2 and are
variable with respect to elements 1 and 3. Likewise, pivot point
3 is fixed with respect to element 3 and variable with respect to
element 4. The two degrees of freedom for each of the pivot points
plus the relative deflection between adjacent elements define 9
degrees of freedom. The 10th degree of freedom is the angle of

attack between the main airfoil and the freestream velocity vector.

As previously stated, the objective of this optimization is to obtain the best envelope of Cl/Cd -vs- Cl values. The fitness factor for this system is the magnitude of Cl/Cd for each value of Cl , which is equivalent to minimizing Cd for fixed Cl . This implies a series of individual optimizations over all desired values of Cl . The flexible nature of evolution strategy allows a two-step procedure, however. First Cl/Cd is maximized while maintaining Cl above the initial value; the limit of this maximization is a point on the envelope. The second step is then to move along this envelope with moderate mutation lengths, selecting those configurations having the best combination of Cl/Cd and Cl . It is because of this flexibility coupled with the abovementioned aspects of evolution a strategy that this method was chosen over gradient strategies as a basis for multi-element airfoil optimization.

3 CALCULATION OF AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS

3.1 Description of Program Theory and Use

Aerodynamic Coefficients are calculated by the program detailed in reference 13. This program is composed of the following task areas:

- A. Potential Flow Solution
- B. Ordinary Boundary Layer Solution
- C. Confluent Boundary Layer Solution
- D. Slot-Flow Analysis
- E. Combined Solution

The inviscid, potential flow solution makes use of the distributed vortex concept with the vortex singularity comprising the fundamental solution in the Laplace equation. Airfoils, arbitrarily arranged and composed of from one to four elements, have surfaces approximated by a closed polygon whose linear segments are represented by distributed singularities. Airfoil contours are limited to smooth, regular shapes with sharp or pointed trailing edges. The only restriction on the slot formed by two adjacent elements is that the magnitude of flap overlap must be greater than about 1% of the airfoil chord.

The ordinary boundary layer solution is comprised of mathematical models for laminar, transition, and turbulent boundary layers in subsonic flow. The laminar boundary layer model is based on the basic approach of Cohen and Reshotko modified to suit the needs of the program. Laminar stall criterion developed by the author of the program predicts the formation of short or long separation bubbles or bubble burst, a flow condition which causes the termination of further program execution. The transition model, evolving from the instability criteria of Schlicting and Ulrich, establishes limiting conditions for defining the position of transition on the airfoil. Two separate mathematical models for ordinary turbulent boundary layer development are used. The first, an approximate model developed by Goradia, is used in the initial iterative calculations. The second and more accurate model, based on the methods of Nash, determines the turbulent boundary layer in the final, viscous solution.

A significant feature of the program is the inclusion of a confluent boundary layer model that reflects the merging of an upper surface boundary layer with slot efflux. This model, developed from the experimental and analytical work of Goradia, accounts for the

highly complex viscous phenomena as ociated with slotted airfoils. Associated with the confluent boundary layer, a slot-flow model is defined for flow between slot regions.

The final viscous solution uses an iterative technique to combine the inviscid solution with the boundary layer calculations. The geometry of the 'equivalent airfoil', reflecting local boundary layer thicknesses, is successively defined over a variable number of iterations until pressure distributions have converged to a steady condition. As the work described in this report was more of a qualitative nature than quantitative, only one iteration between viscous and inviscid calculations is made, in the interest of reduced computation time. A comparison of predicted and experimental pressure coefficients using the program for a two-element airfoil appears in figure (15). A listing and description of program input is given in appendix (i) for the 4-element airfoil considered in this work.

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4 OPTIMIZATION PROCEDURE

4.1 Geometry Modifications

The choice of evolution strategy required the preliminary development of the following:

- A. Scheme for Random Geometry Modifications
- B. Mutation Length Control
- C. Criterion for Convergence to Optimum
- D. Initial Airfoil Geometry

Of fundamental importance to the effectiveness of evolution strategy is the combination of large and small mutation lengths. If only small sizes are used, the number of improved cases will be high, but the rate of progress will be slow. On the other hand, if only large sizes are used, the optimum may be entirely skipped over. For this reason, new cases were divided into 3 groups, one having all mutation lengths of a base value, the second group having lengths of 50% of the base value, and the third group having lengths 150% of the base. The control of the value of this base mutation length will be described below. For each new geometry, then, 18 new configurations are generated, divided into 3 groups of 6 cases each. The choice of 18 cases per set was somewhat arbitrary, but it was felt that this would be a good trade-off between effort and resulting improvement. As the optimization procedure was carried out, it was found that 18 cases was a safe choice, as the program used to determine C1 and Cd had certain limitations. In experiment, a smaller number of cases per set might be desireable.

All mutations were generated by a computer program, whose listing appears in appendix (ii) and is described by its logic diagram in figure (16A). The random choice required by this program is made using a random number generator that determines for each case which of the 10 parameters is to be modified, and in the event of a modification, whether the increment is positive or negative. As seen in figure (16C), two columns of mutation lengths are printed. The first gives the three lengths used to modify the x,y position of pivot points. These values represent a percentage of the range defined for each pivot point, as shown in figure (163). The second column is degrees of mutation for flap deflection and angle of attack.

The Random number generator is a computer system function that returns an even distribution of real values in the range 0.0-1.0. A description of its algorithm is given in appendix (iii).

4.2 Mutation Length Control

As described above, three modification lengths are used for each new set of configurations. The control of the base, or middle length is critical, as rapid convergence to an optimum requires an expansion of mutation size far from the optimum and a compression close to it. In this optimization problem, the base length for a new set was controlled by the best case from the previous set. For instance, if case 1, a member of the third mutation length group, is the best in its set, its mutation length will be used as the base value for the next set. In this way, increasing lengths will be favored. On the other hand, if case 3 is the most improved, smaller lengths will be favored in the next set. Using this scheme, the optimization strategy self-adjusts to the distance from convergence.

4.3 Convergence Criterion

Concerning the question as to when convergence has been reached, a criterion is used that recognizes that mutation lengths will automatically compress as the point of convergence is approached. When the modification of an improved configuration fails to increase C_1/C_d for a minimum C_1 , the airfoil has 'approximately converged'. For absolute convergence, an additional set of configurations is generated, based on the best case of the set that failed to improve over the point of approximate convergence. If again there is no improvement, convergence is said to exist.

The procedure proposed to determine the envelope of aerodynamic coefficients is comprised of the following two basic steps:

- 1. Maximize C₁/C_d while maintaining C₁ greater than C_{1min}, the value obtained from the initial geometry
- 2. Nove across the envelope from the maxima point found from step 1 to the maximum C_1 limit, when flow separation occurs Results from this procedure are presented in section 5.

4.4 Initial Airfoil Geometry

The initial airfoil configuration was an arbitrary but realistic placement of elements so as to guarantee good flow conditions through the slots. The value of the 10th parameter, angle of attack, was determined from the polar shown in figure (14). An angle of 0.5° was used as it resulted in the maximum C_1/C_0 . This initial configuration and angle of attack thus set the value of $C_{1\min}$ at 2.71. In all subsequent program calculations, much number and Reynolds number, referenced to an airfoil chord of 350mm, were 0.125 and 1.26·106, respectively. Element profiles were

taken from reference 14, with appropriate modification to meet the requirement of smooth contours.

5 RESULTS

5.1 First Three Configuration Sets

The first sten of the optimization procedure, the maximization of C_1/C_d with the constraint of C_{lmin} , was started at the initial geometry. Figure (17) shows the scatter of data. points for the first three sets (54 cases) of airfoil configurations. Some points have been omitted for clarity. Circled data points are best cases for each set; these cases serve as the bases for subsequent modifications. The automatic mutation length control reacts well in these first sets, far from the point of convergence, with en increase in besc lengths between sets one and two and a constant base length between sets two and three. As expected, points scattered in the immediate vicinity of the initializing case were from the first mutation length group, and points scattered further away were from the second and third groups. As seen in figure (17), the ratio C1/Cd appears more sensitive to airfoil modification than C1. This effect continued for all other sets, with most points located in a narrow C1 band between 2.0 and 3.0 and a scatter of other points in a relatively low C_1/C_0 - low C_1 region. The tabulation of all configurations (37 sets, 655 cases) is given in Appendix (iv) together with initial and final configuration data.

5.2 Description of Complete Optimization

Figure (18) shows the result of continued maximization of C1/Cd, plotting the best case for each of 37 sets. Up to set 11, mutation lengths generally expanded or remained constant. Sets 12-14, however, resulted in a compression of lengths, and convergence was thought to be imminent. Beyond set 14, lengths began to expand again until the base value stabilized at approximately 2% and 1° for pivot point location and deflection angles, respectively. This effect was considered to be a 'small barrier' in the optimization process, which the evolution strategy was able to step over with the larger of the three mutation lengths. A gradient strategy-based technique would have converged to such a barrier, or local maximum.

Beyond set 22, the accuracy of the aerodynamic coefficients became questionable, resulting in erratic behavior of the optimization process. When the process was continued without the Cl_{\min} constraint, large changes in Cl/Cd and Cl occurred for relatively small geometry modifications. As an attempt to return to smaller variations of coefficients, the process was restarted at set 24

with a forced reduction of step sizes, as shown by the dotted lines of figure (18). This reulted in sets 27 and 28 which again were characterized by large variations of coefficients for small modifications. This sequence of forced length compression and optimization restart was continued to the 37th, but by this point values of C_1/C_0 were unrealistically high, even for the simplified two-dimensional airfoil model without induced drag or body interference effects. Indeed, during the process of optimization, numerous configurations resulted in unsuccessful program termination or extremely high values of C_1/C_0 and in several cases, negative C_0 . The reasons for this inaccuracy are thought to be one or a combination of the following:

- 1 Invalid geometry; i.e., overlap less than 1% of chord
- 2 Confluent boundary layer or slot flow model failures for small slot cross-sections
- 3 Inadequate verification of program by authors for 4-element airfoil configurations (note-the frequency and severity of inaccuracies were substantially less for the preliminary optimization of a 2-element airfoil)

In the further presentation of results, sets 21-22 are taken to be the approximate limit of data accuracy, although all points are shown.

 C_1/C_d and C_1 are shown with respect to set number in figure (19). The points again are from the best cases for each set. As seen in this figure, the result of 22 sets of configurations and 296 total cases, C_1/C_d has been increased from 4.28 to 36.6, a factor of 8.55. At the same time, C_1 has been increased from 2.31 to 2.59, a result that evolved by favoring the configuration having the larger C_1 when two or more had approximately the same C_1/C_d . Increasing C_1 , however, was not the primary objective of the optimization.

Because of the limit of data accuracy, the optimization process was terminated at the 37th set, thus making it impossible to find the envelope of serodynamic coefficients and thus carry out the second step of the proposed optimization.

5.3 Initial-Final Configuration Comparison

Figure (20) shows polars generated for the initial configuration and the configurations resulting from the process of C_1/C_d maximization. The resulting dramatic improvement in aerodynamic performance is apparent. During the process of optimization, a number of configurations produced values of C_1/C_d and C_1 that when plotted fall to the right of the polar for maximized C_1/C_d . A polar

was generated from the point that was furthest to the right and is denoted as the 'optimized C_1 configuration'. This configuration, it is interesting to note, was a member of the optimum C_1/C_0 set, number 22. The dotted lines have been added to these polars to show the real flow behavior for multi-element airfoils such as shown in figure (2).

A comparison of initial and final configurations is given in figure (21). A noticeable effect of the optimization is the reduction of slot area and improved contour smoothness of the trailing edge flaps. Both of these effects have been shown experimentally to improve aerodynamic performance. The same changes did not occur for the leading edge flap. It was found that the multi-element airfoil program was very sensitive to reduction of slot area of the leading edge device when both trailing edge flaps were present. It is suspected that the reasons for this sensitivity are the same as those mentioned above.

A comparison between the optimum C_1/C_0 configuration found using evolution strategy and that suggested by the empirical recommendations of reference 5 was attempted, but the slot geometries required were not capable of being modelled by the airfoil program. Any change from these recommendations so as to suit program input requirements would have resulted in a meaningless comparison.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the inaccuracy of the program used to determine derivative dynamic coefficients precluded the full solution of the airfoil performance envelope, the problem of maximizing C_1/C_0 was easily handled by the evolution strategy-based optimization technique. A review of existing techniques showed that evolution strategy is the best choice for systems described by 5 or more degrees of freedom, due to its relative incomplexity, flexibility to handle a wide variety of problems, and to the knowledge that the converged solution is an absolute optimum within the range of variation of these degrees of freedom.

The problem experienced with the use of the above-mentioned program reinforces the opinion that as of yet numerical solution methods are severely limited in their range of application to complex engineering systems, such as for a multi-element airfoil with its large number of configurations. The value of numerical methods, however, lies in their ability to provide preliminary results to be used as a starting point for further design refinement in the laboratory. Of course, as long as the limits of numerical methods are not exceeded, experimental optimization may be well predicted.

The next logical step related to the work described here is the application of evolution strategy to optimization in a wind tunnel. A setup is envisioned, similar to those of references 7 and 8, where modifications to the airfoil, analysis of aerodynamic coefficients, and optimization procedure are carried out by on-line computers. The importance of using the wind tunnel is that all configurations of an airfoil are capable of being tested, as opposed to computer model-imposed restrictions such as slot geometry and separation-free flow. An important note is that multi-element airfoils often are designed to perform with separated flow and negative overlap, two conditions that can not exist for the successful use of the program of reference 13.

The effect of increasing C1/Cd through the modification of slot geometries while at the same time maintaining adequate C1 is best seen for the design trade-off between take-off and cruise flight. Increased C1/Cd at take-off allows increased rate or angle of climb, decreased overall distance to reach a required screen height, increased take-off weight for the same runway requirement, or a combination of the three. An increase in C1/Cd at take-off also has a strong influence on cruise flight efficiency through the reduction of the installed power needed for take-off.

By using an evolution-based strategy, the converged optimum is an 'absolute' optimum within the range of variations of the degrees of freedom of a particular system. The question of whether convergence has been obtained or not is thus eliminated; this was not the case for the design of the Boeing 737. This is seen in figure (4) by the 3 increments in Cl_{max} for its high-lift devices. At each point, the design was probably considered to be an optimum!

Other areas of aerodynamic design that should lend themselves well to evolution-strategy optimization are the wing-fuselage junction, empennage, supercritical airfoils, engine nacelles, and fuselage rear up-sweep. These design areas are currently approached using procedures similar to those of flap design, the wind tunnel testing of a relatively small number of different configurations. Each of these problems is described by many degrees of freedom, a characteristic that has been shown to be well-suited to evolution strategy. The technique described in this work is by no means restricted to aerodynamic design, however. A wide range of applications can be imagined; the examples included in this report are only a few preliminary cases whose results show promise for this new technique to be used as a powerful tool in the design process.

One can consider the development of evolution strategy as a result of man learning from his observations of nature. Figure (22) depicts what might result if nature learns from the serodynamic achievements of man.

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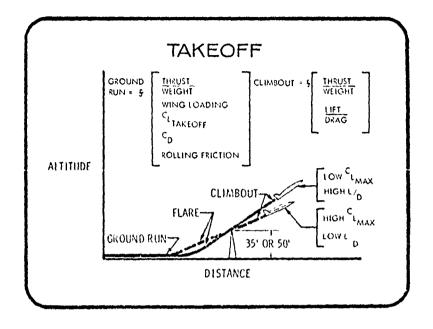
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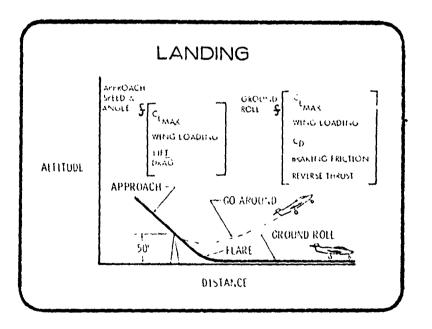
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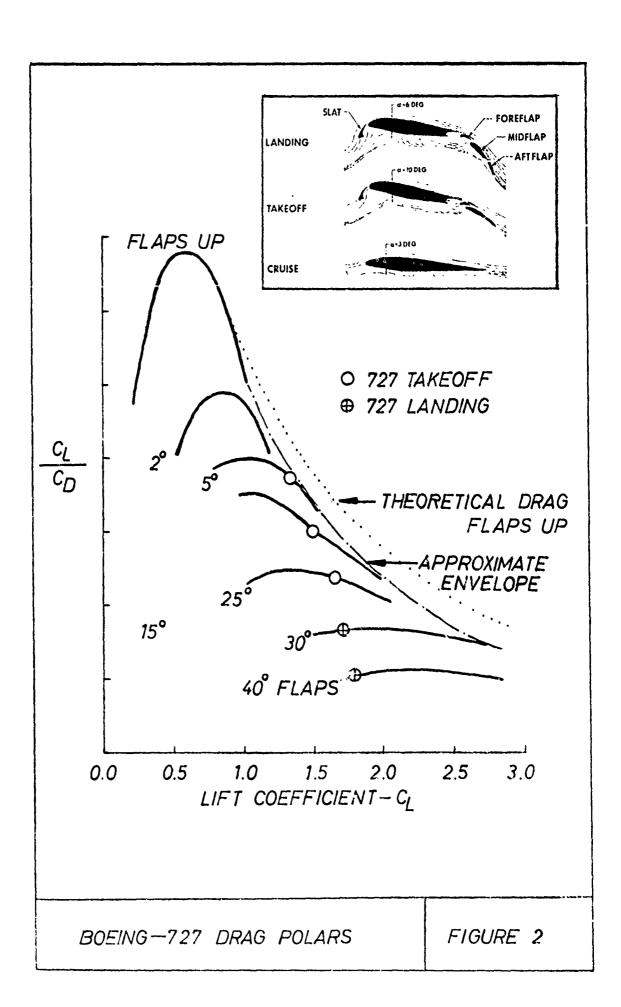
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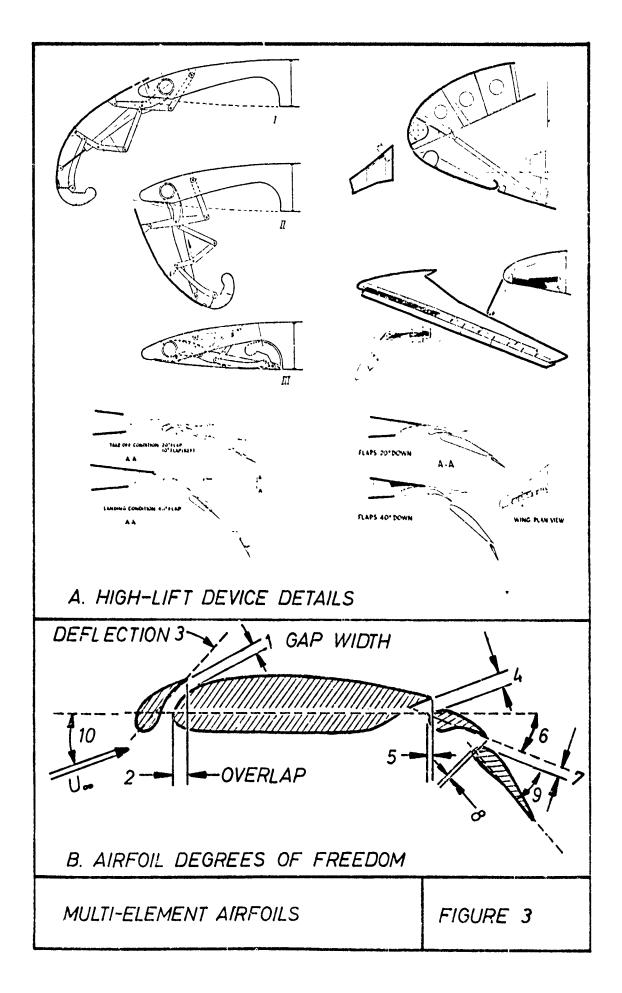


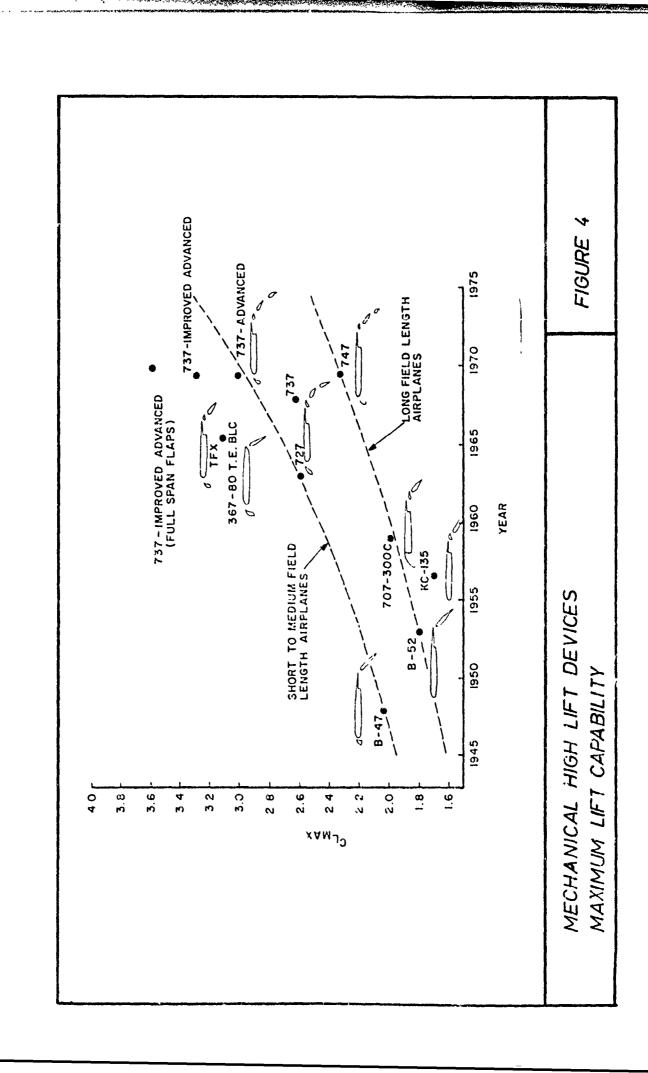


TAKEOFF AND LANDING AERODYNAMICS

FIGURE 1

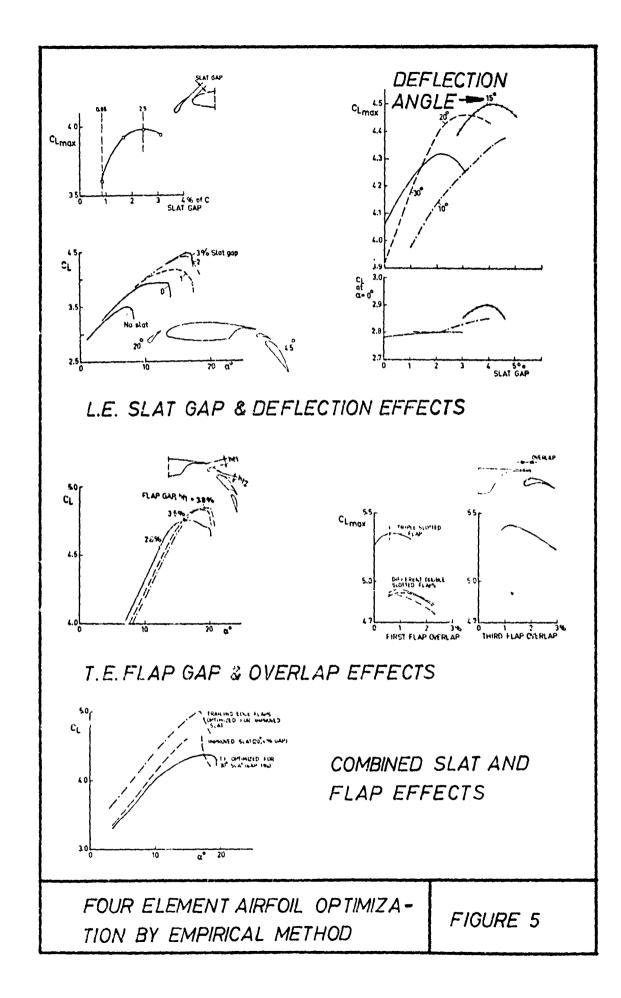




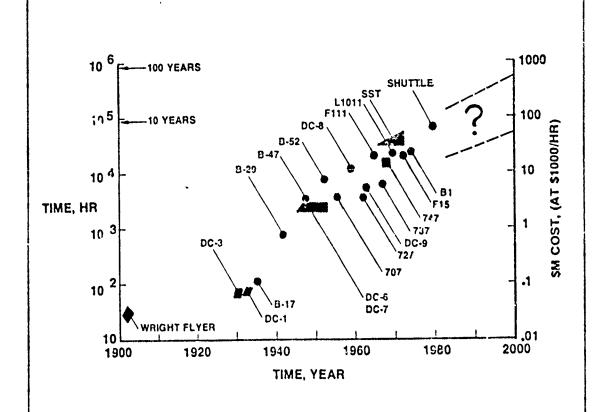


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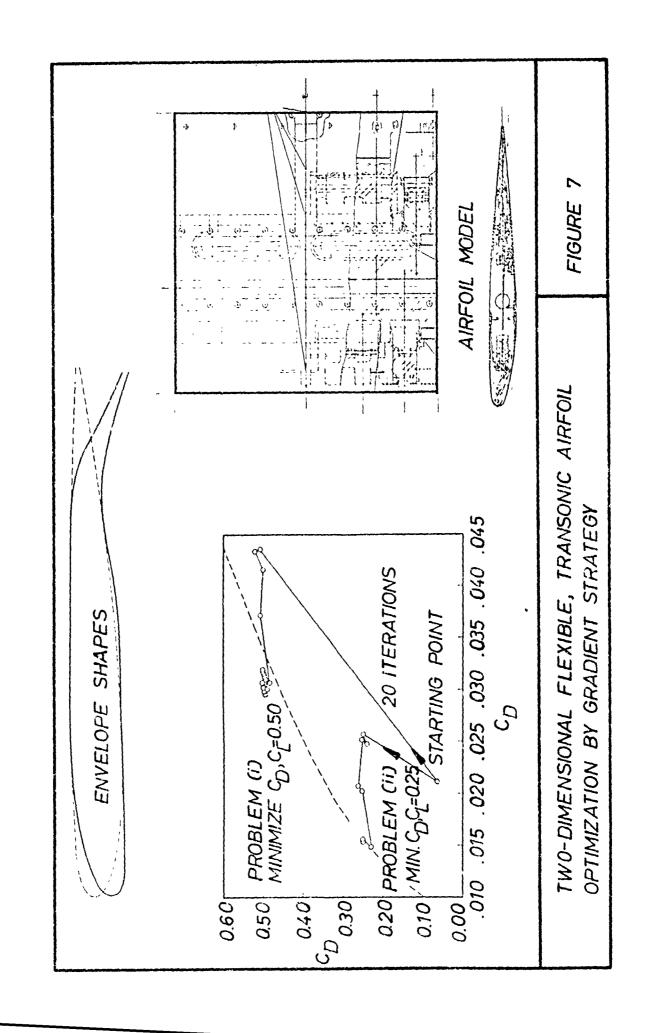


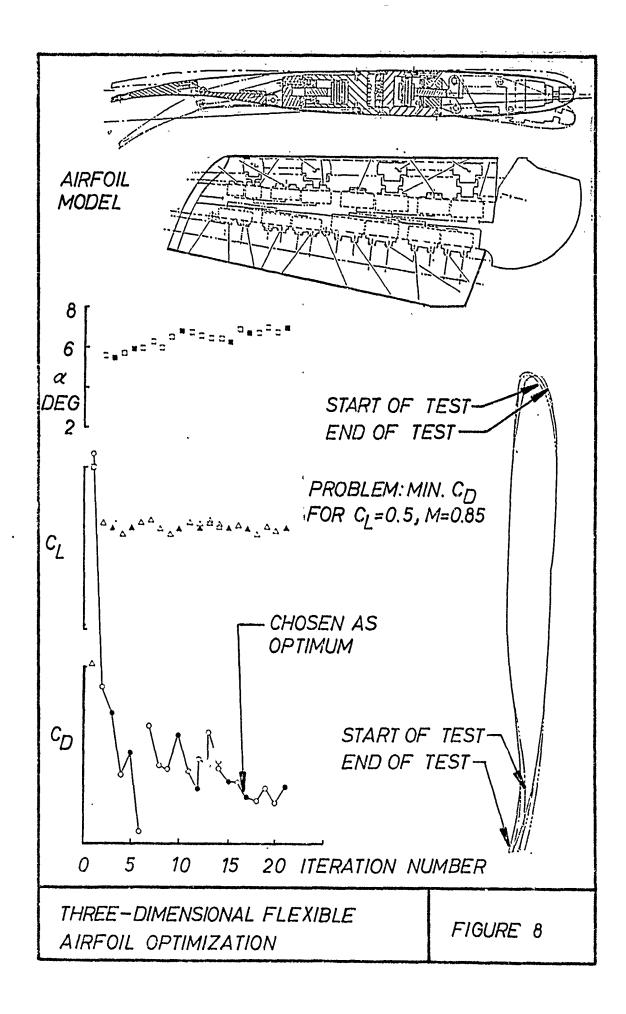
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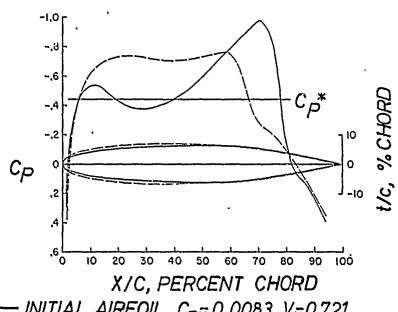


WHAT PRICE ACCURACY?

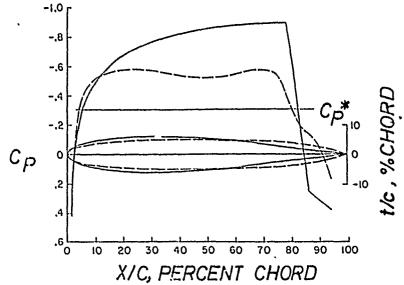
- ····10¹⁰ CONFIGURATIONS
- · · · · · 1 MEASUREMENT/30 SECONDS
- · · · · TOTAL TIME 9.51 · 105 YEARS
- · · · · TOTAL COST \$ 8.33·10¹⁰







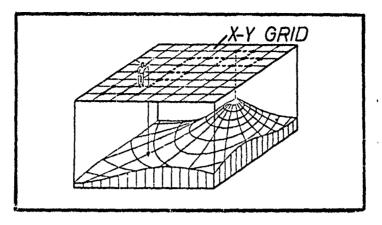
--- INITIAL AIRFOIL, C_D = 0.0083, V=0.721 --- FINAL AIRFOIL, C_D =0.0009, V=0.756 VOLUME MAXIMIZATION, C_D <0.001, C_l =0.0, M=0.8



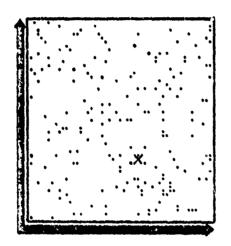
--- INITIAL AIRFOIL, C_D =0.0524, V=0.680 --- FINAL AIRFOIL, C_D =0.0007, V=0.654 DRAG MINIMIZATION, V>0.65, C_L =0.0, M=0.85

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AIRFOIL OPTIMIZATION, GRADIENT ST.

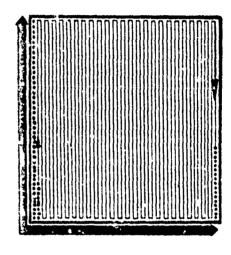
FIGURE 9



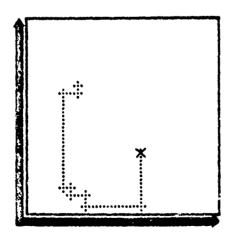
MODEL FOR SIMPLE OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM



A. RANDOM SOUNDINGS



B. COMPLETE SEARCH

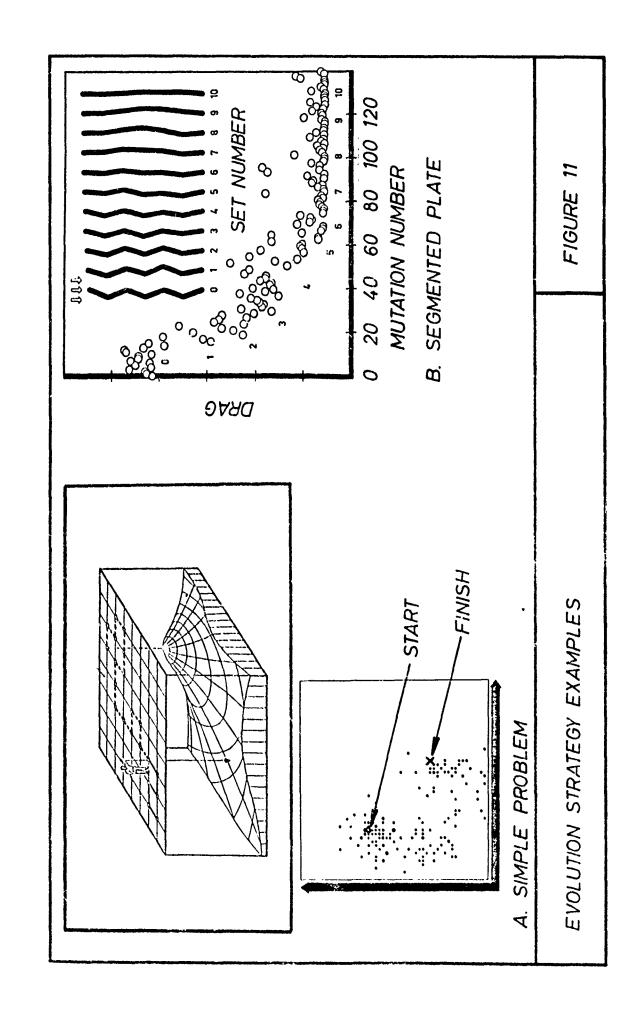




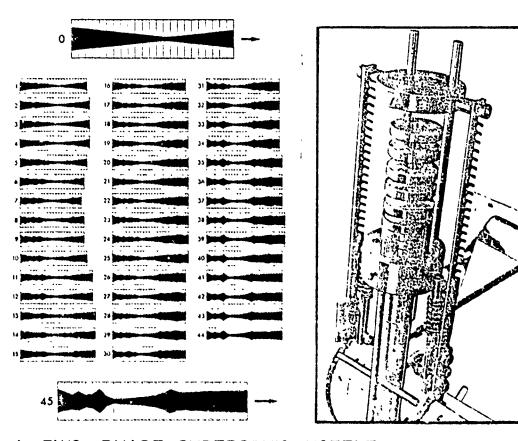
C. GAUSS-SEIDEL STRATEGY D. GRADIENT STRATEGY

COMPARISON OF OPTIMIZATION STRA-TEGIES FOR SIMPLE PROBLEM

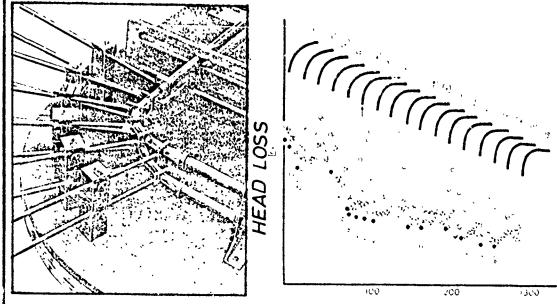
FIGURE 10



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A. TWO -PHASE SUPERSONIC NOZZLE

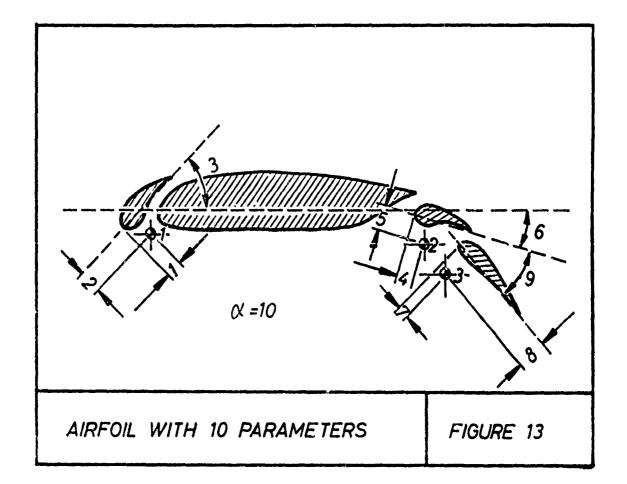


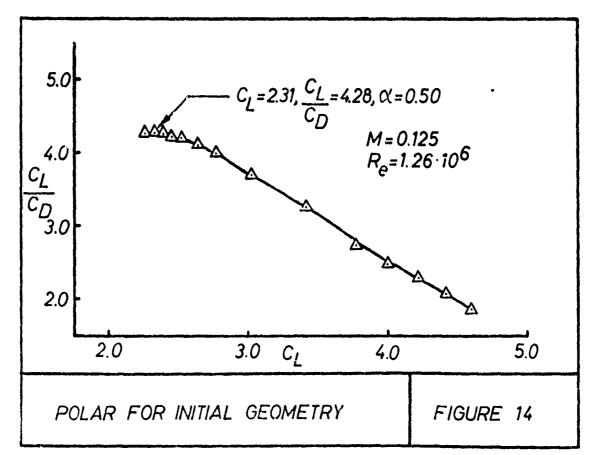
B. 90° FLEXIBLE TUBING BEND

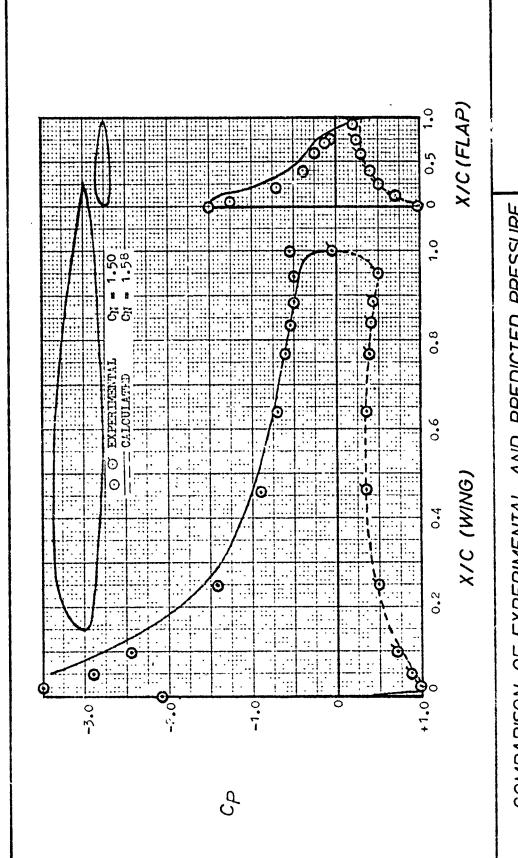
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EVOLUTION STRATEGY EXAMPLES (CONTINUED)

FIGURE 12

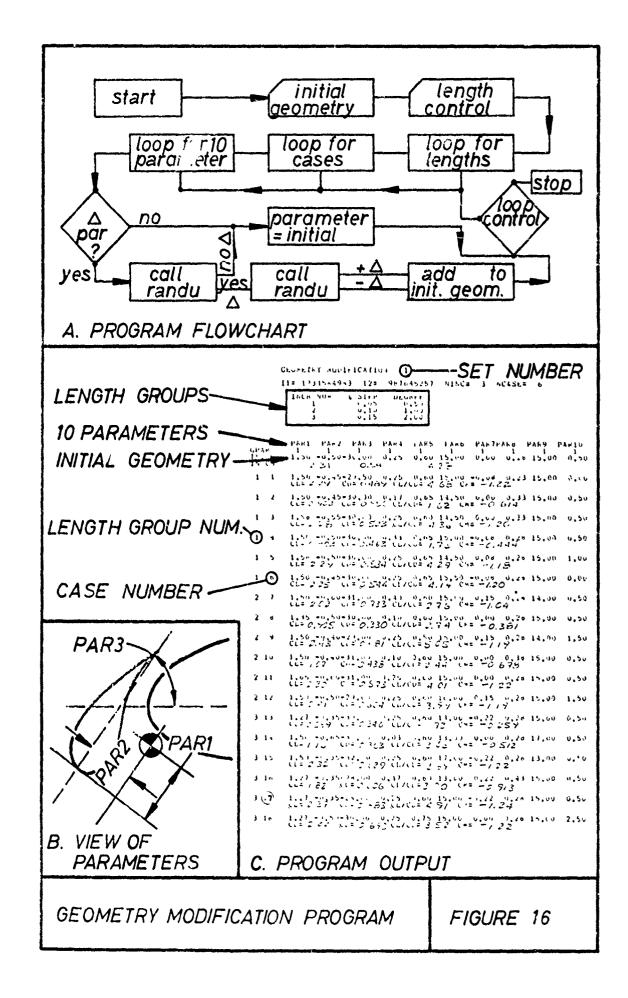


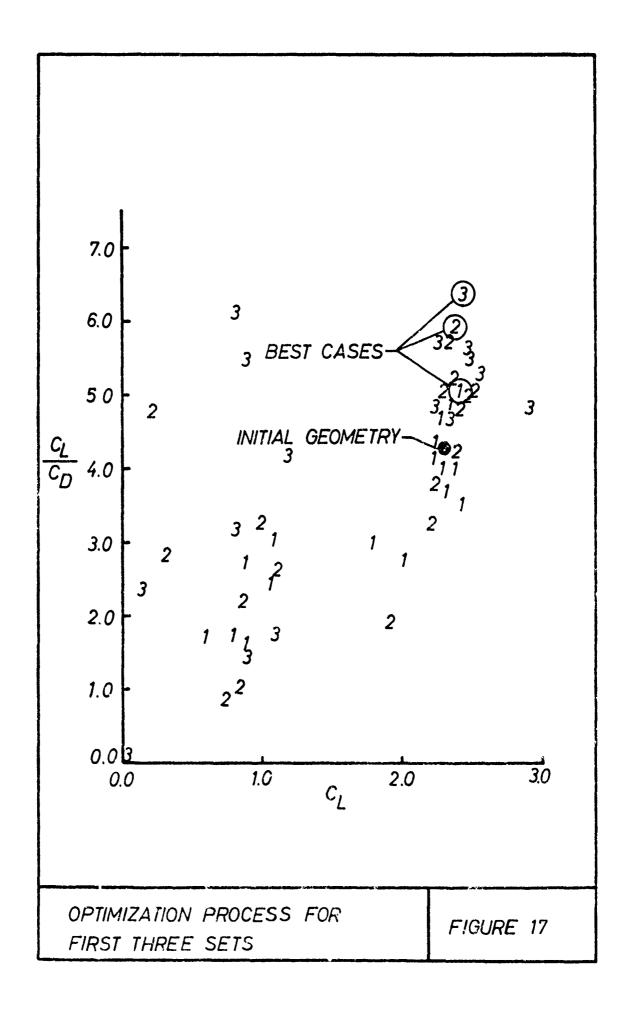


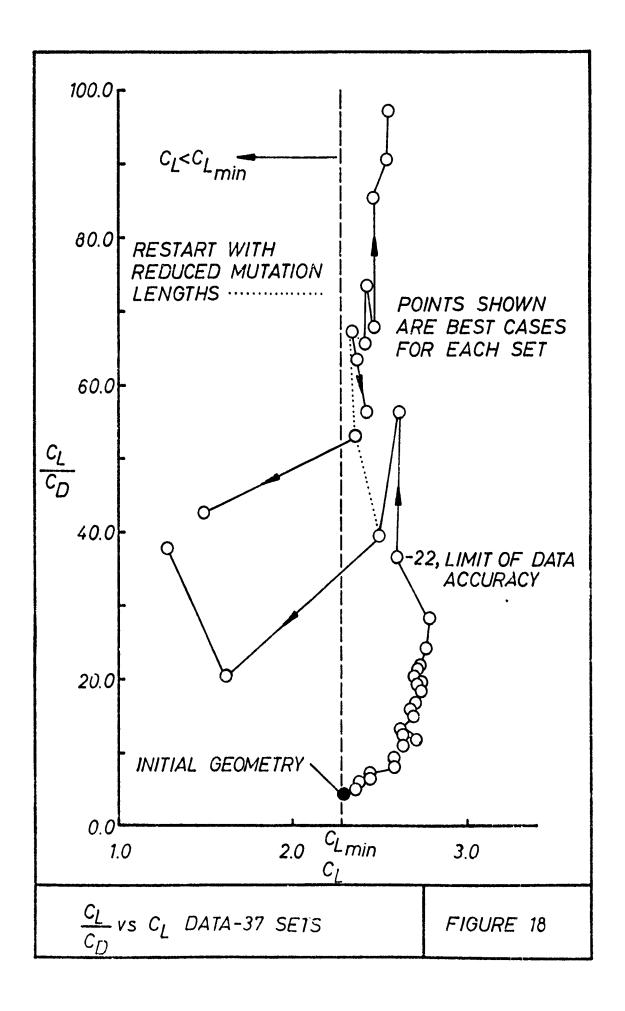


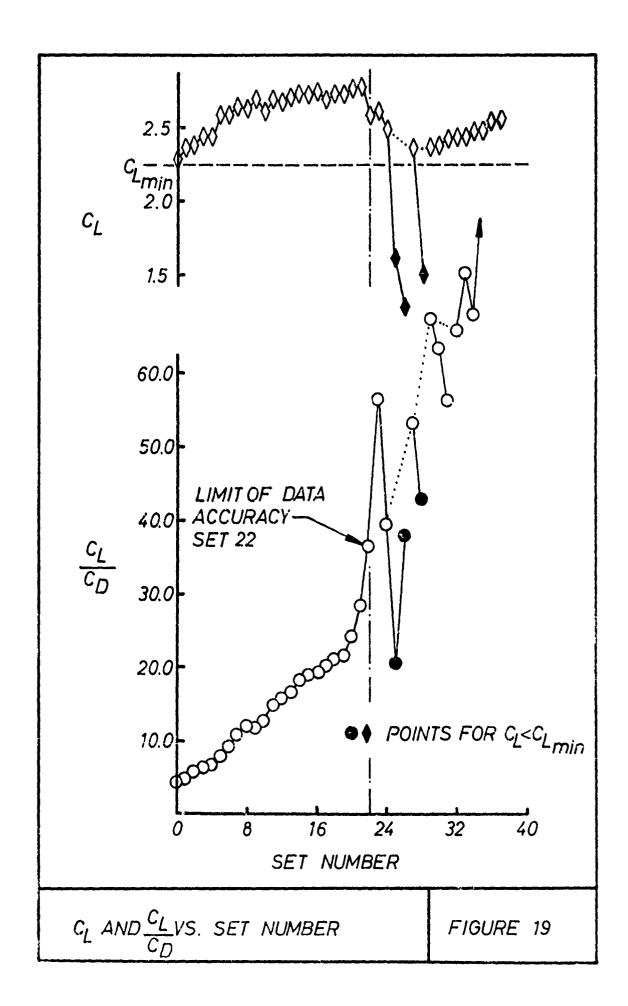
COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL AND PREDICTED PRESSURE DISTRIBUTIONS FOR NACA 23012 AIRFOIL WITH I. EDGE FLAP

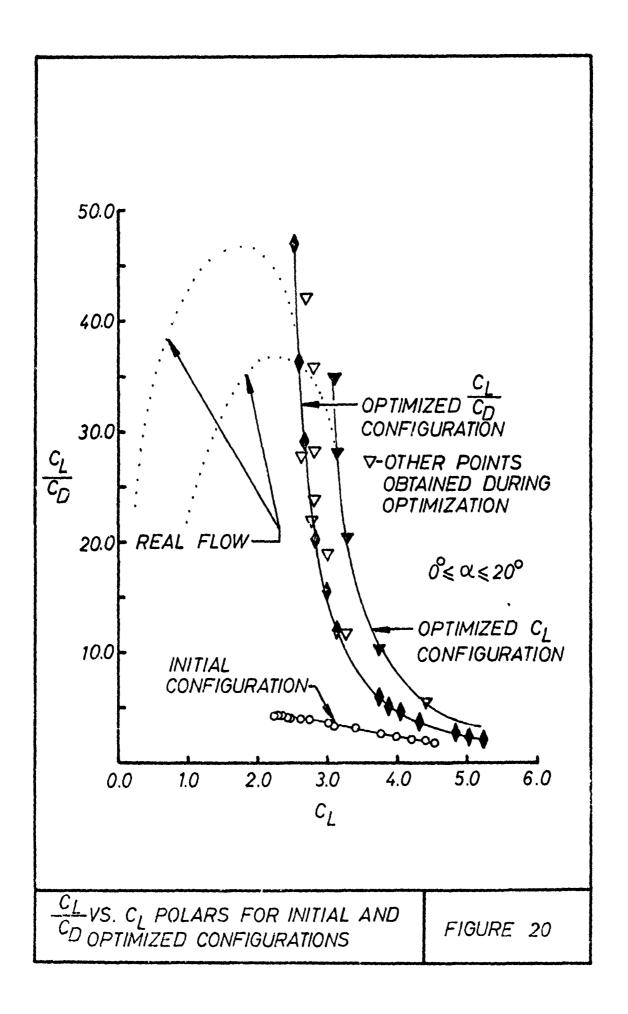
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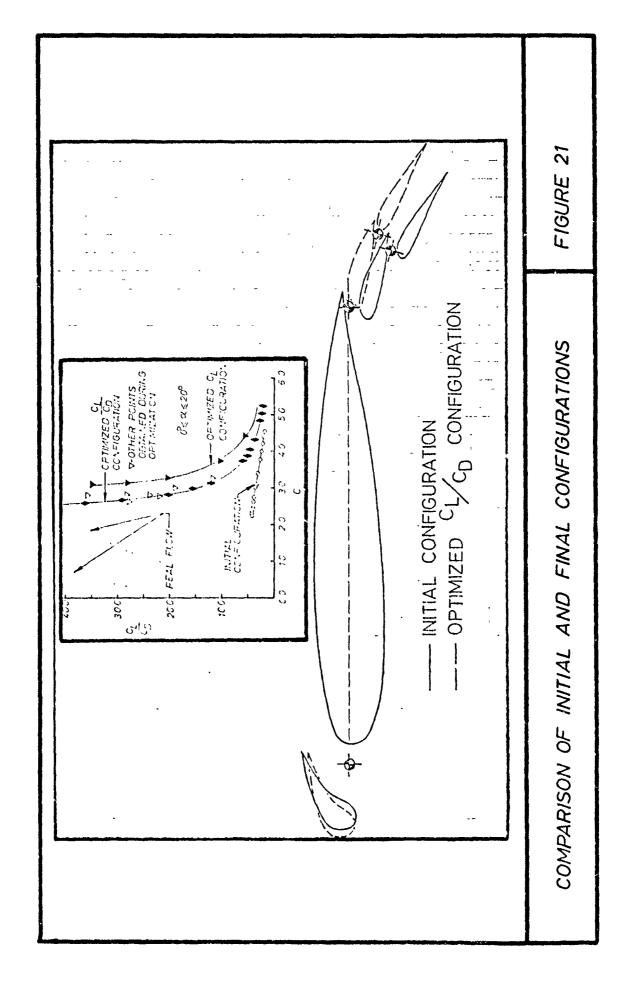












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FIGURE 22

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IF(L3.EQ.1) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(1)+(MULT*INCR(L1)*X1)
IF(L3.EQ.2) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(2)+(MULT*INCR(L1)*Z1)
IF(L3.EQ.3) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(3)+(MULT*INCR(L1)*X2)
IF(L3.EQ.4) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(4)+(MULT*INCR(L1)*X2)
IF(L3.EQ.5) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(5)+(MULT*INCR(L1)*Z2)
IF(L3.EQ.6) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(6)+(MULT*INCR(L1)*X3)
IF(L3.EQ.6) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(7)+(MULT*INCR(L1)*X3)
IF(L3.EQ.8) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(8)+(MULT*INCR(L1)*X3)
IF(L3.EQ.9) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(9)+(MULT*INCR(L1)*X3)
IF(L3.EQ.9) PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(10)+(MULT*INCR(L1+MINC))
  8100
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   9300
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    9500
                                                               GOTO 750
L4=L4+1
CHECK TO PREVENT DUPLICATION OF INITIAL GEOMETRY
IF (L4.EQ.NPAR) GOTO 400
PAR(L1,L2,L3)=IPAR(L3)
CONTINUE
    9600
    9700
    9800
                                700
750
800
    9900
10000
                                                                CONTINUL
10100
                                                                CONTINUE
10200
                                900
                                                               CONTINUE
WRITE (6,1100) MODNUM, 11,12,N1NC, NCASE
FORMAT (///,7X,'GEUMETRY MUDIFICATION',2X,12,//,7X,'II=
I10,2X,'12=',110,2X,'N1NC;',12,2X,'NCASE=',12,//,9X,
'INCR NUM',3X,'% STEP',3X,'DEGREE')
DU 1240 I=1,N1NC
INCR(1)=INCR(1)*100.0
WRITE (0,1220) 1,1NCR(1),1NCR(1+N1NC)
FORMAT (12X,12,7X,F5,2,4X,F5,3)
COUTIGUE
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                  K4 PAR5 P, 10(11,5X))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           PAR<sub>6</sub>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   PAR7',
                                                                                                                                                                                                          PAK4
                                                                                                                                                                                  PARS
                                1200
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12200
                                                                 WRITE (6,1500) L1,L3,(PAR(L1,L2,J),J=1,10) FURMAT (/,X,12,X,12,X,10(Fo.2),/,9X,'CL=',CD=',6X,'CL=',6X,'CM=')
12300
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                                                                 CONTINUE
CONTINUE
STUP 'MUDIFICATION COMPLETE'
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The property of the property o

D.4.9 RANDU Subroutine

The RANDU subroutine computes a pseudo-random number, as a single precision value uniformly distributed in the range:

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0.0 .LE. value .LT. 1.0

Format:

CALL RANDU(il,i2,x)

Arguments:

il, i2

INTEGER*2 variables or array elements that contain the seed for computing the random number.

a real variable or array element where the computed random number is stored.

Notes:

- The values of il and i2 are updated during the computation to contain the updated seed.
- The algorithm for computing the random number value is as follows:

If %1=0, I2=0, set generator base

$$X(n+1) = 2**16 + 3$$

otherwise

$$X(n+1) = (2**16+3) * X(n) mod 2**32$$

Store generator base X(n+1) in I1,I2.

Result is X(n+1) scaled to a real value Y(n+1), for 0.0 .LE. Y(n+1) .LT. 1.

GEUMFIRY MODIFICATION	
11= 1234583843 12=	
14CP NUM 1 2 3	
CPAR 127 -0.35-24.00 6.25	
1 1 1.14 -0.40-27.50 CE= 0.332 CE= 0.117	
1 2 1.27 -0.35-28.50 0.17 0.65 15.00 -0.14 0.28 CL CD= 5.03 CM= -1.25	
1 3 1.27 -0.35-28.60 0.25 0.55 15.50 CL= 2.42 CU= 0.505 CL/CD= 4.79 CM	
1 4 1.27 -0.40-28.00 0.33 0.55 14.50 cL=0.748 CV=0.856 CL/CD= 0.874 CV	
1 5 1.35 -0.35-27.50 0.17 0.00 15.50 -0.14 0.28 CLE C.986 CUE 0.301 CL/CUE 3,28 CME -0.4 61	
1 % 1.27 -0.40-24.50 0.33 0.05 :5.00 -0.14 0.33 15.50 CLZ 2.24 CD= 0.590 CLZCD= 5.80 CV= -1.17	
2 7 1,27 -6.45-28.40 0.10 0.60 15.00 -6.22 0.30 15.00 CL=2.52 CD= 0.496 CL/CD= 5.08 CM= -1.28	
2 " 1.12 -0.45-24.0" 0.25 0.00 15.00 -0.22 CL= 0.863 CL=0.822 CL/CD= 1.05 CM= -0.	
2 y 1,27 -0,35-29,00 0,40 0,60 15,00 -0,37 CL= 2,22 CU= 0,682 CL/CU= 3,26 Cr= -1,1	
2 10 1.27 -0.25-28.00 0.25 0.60 15.00 -0.37 0.28 CL= 2.35 CD= 0.462 CL/CD= 5.15 CM= -1.24	•
2 11 1.12 -0.35-27.00 0.25 0.60 15.00 -0.22 0.28 CE= 1.09 CU= 0.423 CL/CU= 2.58 CF= -0.552	
2 (1) 1.42 -0.35-27.00 0.25 0.60 14.60 -0.22 0 . CL=2.39 CU=0.403 CL/CD= 5.92 CM= -1.23	
3 13 1,27 -0,20-30,44, 0,25 0,75 15,60 0,00 0.28 CL=2.39 CD=0,561 CL/CU=A,2 6 CH= -1.17	
3 14 1,50 -0,50-30,00 0,25 0,75 13,00 -0,22 0,28 CL/CD=2,21 CM= -0,462	
3 15 1,27 -0,20-25,00 0,25 0,75 13,00 0,00 7,28 CL=0.23S CD=0.049 CL/CD=4,80 Cy= +0.132	
3 19 1,50 -0,35-76,00 0,25 0,75 15,00 -0,22 0 CL= 2,44 Cu= 0,486 CL/Cu= 5.02 CN= -1,16	
3 17 1.50 -0.35-26.00 CL=1.92 CU= 1.00	
0.0 0.41 24.0 25 0.0 0.0 15.00 0.00	

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GEUMEIFF MUDIFICATION 3

11= 1231585967 12= 967630419 #1AC= 3 ACASE= 6

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2 1 100

0.50 1.57 -0.35-26.00 0.10 0.50 14.00 -0.07 0.18 10.00 -0.55 CL= 0.833 CL= 0.135 CL/CD= 6.17 CF= -0.216 0.55 1.42 - 6.445-70.00 0.40 0.50 13.00 -0.37 0.20 16.00 0.50 CL= 2.24 CL= 0.469CL/CD= 4.76 CL= 1.15 2:56.20 1.57 -0.35-28.00 0.25 0.00 14.00 -0.27 0.38 16.00 1.50 CL 2.47 CL 6449 CL/CD= \$.50 CF = -1 224 3:00.96 1.42 -0.25-28.00 0.40 0.50 13.00 -0.22 0.38 16.00 1.50 [L= 2.360 CH= 0.487 CL/CH= 4.85 CF=-1.14 2:59.07 1.42 -0.50-27.00 0.75 0.45 19.00 -0.22 0.28 16.00 2.50 (L= 2.92 CU= 0.616 CL/CU= 4.74 CF= -1.37 3:20.CO 9.2e 16.00 0.50 0.50 1.42 -0.35-76.00 0.10 0.70 14.00 -0.22 0.18 16.00 1.50 CL= 1.10 CU= 0.621 CL/CL= 1.77 CV= -0.436 3:06.47 1.47 -0.35-26.50 0.25 0.80 14.00 -0.22 0.33 16.00 1.09 CL= 0.165 CV= 0.182 3:01.82 1.42 -0.34-71.44 0.17 0.04 13.50 -4.22 4.78 10.54 0.54 (L= 0.832 (L= 0.88) 3:00.96 1.42 -0.35-27.00 0.25 0.60 14.00 -0.27 0.25 16.50 0.50
2.39 0.403 5.93 -1.23
1.50 -0.35-27.00 0.25 0.65 14.00 -0.14 0.20 16.50 0.50
(L= 2.36 CD= 0.412 CL/CD= 5.73 C/= -1.21 2:59 61 1.50 -4.30-27.50 4.25 0.65 13.50 -1.22 4.26 16.04 1.00 LE 0 904 CUE 0.165 CL/CUE 5 48 C'E -0.472 3:51.74 1.50 -0.30-27.50 0.25 0.00 14.60 -0.14 0.33 10.00 0.00 CL=0.0298 CU= 0.324 CL/CU= 0 092 CV= 0.113 3:03.20 1,42 -0,45-20,00 0.25 0.00 13,00 -0.22 0.28 15.00 1.5 ch= Z.4S Cu= O 383 CL/Cu= 6.40 Cu= -1.21 Z: S8.28 1.42 -0.30-27.50 0.25 0.65 14.00 -0.22 0.28 10.00 0.0 1.64 -0.35-25.00 0.25 0.00 10.00 -0.44 0.28 18.00 CL= 2.58 CL= 2.58 CL= -1.28 1.64 -0.20-21.46 4.25 0.60 14.00 -4.72 0.13 16.00 CL= 0.916 CD= CL= 0.287 1.42 -0.50-29.00 0.41 0.60 12.00 -0.22 0.28 16.00 CL= 0.0568 CD= 0.055 CL/CD= 0.0529 Ch= + 0.250 1.42 -0.20-27.00 0.03 0.45 12.00 -0.44 0.25 16.00 CL=: ZO CD= 0.285 CL/CD= 4.21 CM= - C.912 PART PARZ PARS PARS PARS PART PARK PARY 1.19 -0.20-29.00 0.25 0.45 14.00 -0.44 0. 3 17 3 15 * T. E 3 10 2 12 3 13

GEUMEJRY HOUIFICATION 4

11= 1234592385 12= 987642355 NINC= 3 NCASE= 6

INCR NUM % SIEP DEGREE
1 0.50
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1.42 -0.40-27.00 0.33 0.00 13.00 -0.30 0.33 14.00 23500.55 CL= 0.997 CD= 0.314 CL/CD= 3.18 CK= -0.492 3: 09.89 PARI PARZ PAR3 PAR4 PARS PARO PAR7 PARB PAR10 11.42 -0.45-25.50 0.25 0.63 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.50 1.00 CL= 2.38 CL= 03.69 CL/CD= 6.47 CF= -1.21 2:56.55 1.42 -0.42-25.50 0.21 0.03 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.00 1.50 CL= 2.45 CU = 0.358CL/CD= 6.84 CM = -1.22 2:57.33 1.42 -0.45-27.00 0.25 0.00 13.00 -0.22 0.33 15.00 2.50 CL= 0.695 CU=0.0568 CL/CU=12.2 CH= -0.130 3:01.74 1.38 -0.45-20.50 0.25 0.00 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.00 1.50 c.= 0.401 C0= 0.125 CL/C0= 3.11 CM= 0.0219 3:01.77 1.38 -0.45-20.00 0.25 0.63 13.00 -0.22 0.25 15.00 1.50 CL= 2.45 CV= 0.391 CL/CD= 6.27 CA= -1.22 2:57.21 1.34 -0.45-25.00 0.25 0.60 12.00 -0.30 0.28 15.00 1.30 CL= 0.762 CD= 0.572 CL/CD= 1.33 CM= -0.251 3:01.73 1.34 -0.45-20.00 0.17 0.55 13.00 -0.22 0.33 16.00 2.50 1.42 -0.45-26.00 0.40 0.70 13.00 -0.37 0.18 17.00 1.50 CL= 0.855 CU= 0.274 CL/CU= 3.12 CH= -0.324 3:00.95 0.18 15.00 1.50 68 2:59.13 1.57 -0.55-20.00 0.25 0.00 15.00 -0.22 0.16 15.00 1.50 CL= 0.608 CU= 0.878 CL/CU= 0.698 CH= -0.125 3:01.89 1.34 -0.40-26.00 0.25 0.60 12.00 -0.14 0.23 15.00 1.50 CL= 0.607 CL= 0.189 CL/CL= 3.21 CH= -0.194 3:01.74 1.42 -0.55-74.00 0.25 0.60 15.00 -0.37 0.28 15.00 1.50 1342 -0,45-20,00 0,25 0,00 13,00 -0,22 0,28 15,00 2.45 -0.45-20.00 0.283 6.40 -1.21 1.42 -0.45-20.00 0.21 0.58 13.00 -0.26 0.31 15.00 CL=2.54 CU=0.367 CL/CD= 6.56 CM= -1.24 2:58.8 1,42 -0,40-26,00 0.25 0.60 13.00 -0,14 0.28 15,00 CL= 2,58 CL= 0.411 CL/CL=6.28 CH= -1.22 2:57. 1.42 -0.45-28.00 0.40 0.00 11.00 -0.07 0.38 13.00 CL= 2.10 (0.39 2.57. 1.42 -0.45-20.00 0.10 0.70 13.00 -0.37 0.38 CL= 0.744 CD= 0.0832 CL/CD= 8.94 CM= -0.111 1.57 -0.35-26.00 0.25 0.70 11.00 -0.22 0.28 CL= 0.868 CU= 0.642 CU/CD= 1.35 CM= -0.568 (0) 2 11 3 13 3 14 2 12 :: 3 10 71 8 3 18

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	hCASE=	
	m	
	11 NC=	
'n	987636259 RINC= 3 RCASE=	04 Care 8 0.25 0.50 0.15
C4110	=71	* 5127 5.00 10.00 15.00
SFORETRY MUDIFICALIUM	11= 12345/5874 12=	INCK NUM #

1.42 -0.37-75.50 0.13 0.58 13.00 -0.22 0.31 14.75 +-75 1.80 1.50 -0.37-45.75 0.74 0.64 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.25 -++++>1.80
CL= CL/CL= 1.30 14.75 ++++180 PARI PARZ PARJ PARG PARS LAKO PART PARB PARS PAPTO 3:02.60 14.75 1.50 2:05.85 2:02.37 15.50 1.50 3:02.73 0.63 13.00 -0.72 0.31 15,00 1,50 1.64 -0.27-25.50 -0.02 0.63 13.00 -0.22 0.31 14.25 0.15 CL= 0.130 CU= 0.320 CL/CU= 0.406 CV= + 0.237 3:02.6C 1.42 -0.57-24.75 0.44 ".48 13.00 -0.44 0.31 15.75 0.75 CL= 2.19 CL= 0.558 CL/CL= 3.92 CK= -1.08 2:56.96 1.42 -0.42-75.75 0.71 0.04 12.75 -0.22 0.31 15.00 1.75 CL= 2.44 CV= 0.376 CL/CV= 6.49 CK= -1 21 2 · 5 9.53 15.09 7.90 1.42 -0.42-25.50 0.00 0.03 13.50 -0.22 0.41 15.00 1.50 CL= 0.094B CD= 0.216 CL/CU= 0.439(h= +0.252 2:02.33 1.42 -0.42-25.55 -0.02 0.63 12.25 -0.42 0.40 15.00 0.75 CL= 2.50 CU= 0.282 CL/CU= 8.16 Cr= -1.20 3:01.09 11.42 -0.27-25.50 0.21 0.13 13.60 0.00 0.40 15.00 1.50 CLE 2.25 CU 6.328 CL/CU= 7.16 CM= -1.14 2:59.71 1,42 -0,42-21,75 -0,02 0,63 13,00 -0,22 0,40 14,25 0,75 CL= -0,128 Cl= 6,0349CL/Cl= 1.47 -0.42-25.50 0.30 0.53 13.00 -0.37 0.31 15.00 1.50 CL= 0466 CV= 0.368 CL/CV= 0.127 CK= 0.286 3:CO.S3 1.27 -0.32-25.00 0.34 0.53 13.00 -0.22 0.31 15.00 1.50 CL=0.470 CU= 0.0436 CL/CU= 10.8 Ch= -0.0124 3:02.34 0.75 15.50 1.50 2:57.36 2:50.84 3:02.20 CL= 2,25 CP= 0.349 CL/CP= 6.45 CH= -1.16 2:57 1.42 -0.52-25.5" 0.21 0.61 13.00 +0.07 0.31 CL CL= 1.07 CD= 0.251 CL/CV= 4.26 CF= -0.456 1.42 -0.42-25.00 0.00 6.53 13.56 -0.22 0.31 CL=2.59 CD= 0.519 CL/CD= 8.12 CM= -1.27 1,27 -0,32-75,50 0,30 0,73 13,00 -0,22 0,31 CL=0,6590 CU= 0,565 CL/CD= 0,104 CM= 0,169 1.31 -0.47-25.50 0.13 0.08 13.00 -0.72 0.31 CLE 0.462 CHE 0.35 CL/CHE 3.42 CFE -0 04(9) 0,-2,43 CD= 0.394 CL/CD= 6.15 CM= -1.19 1.22 1.42 -0.42-25.50 0.21 0.358 OPAR 18.Gr. 18 CS ++ (<u>c</u>) 3 13 3 17 7 10 2 11 3 14 3 13 3 10 7

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GEUMEIRE AUDIFICATION	11= 1234593710 12= 987000723 NIAC=	111CM 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1

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PAR10	1.50	سعنجها	1.50	1.25	1.75	1.75	1.25	1.50 J	1.50	2.00	1.50	1:50-1:5	1.0.1.0.1.0.	0.15	2.25	1.50	1.50	2.25	1.50
FAK9	15,50	15.25	30 0.46 15.50 -0.444	15.75	1.50 -0.31-24.75 0.00 0.58 13.25 -0.22 0.30 15.50 CL 2. GO CL 0.323 CL/CU= 8.05 CN= -1.30	15.75	15,25	1.2/ -0.5/-25.59 -0.09 0.53 13.00 -0.07 0.21 16.00 CL= 0.786 CL= 0.08/5 CL/CL= 9.64 CH= -0.150	15,50	0.31 15.00	15.50	0.21 15.50	1.27 -0.42-25.00 0.21 0.03 13.50 -0.37 0.31 15.50 CL= 0.429 CU= 0.525 CL/CU= 0.617 CK= -0.0772	0.40 14.75	15.50	15,50	1.64 -0.27-25.00 -0.16 0.53 13.50 0.00 0.31 14.75 CL= 1.02 CD= 0.244 CL/CD= 4.18 CM= -0.346	14.75	1.19 -0.42-25.75 0.06 0.38 12.75 -0.22 0.46 15.50 CL= 0.508 CU= 0.149 CL/CU= 3.41 CH= -0.125
PARK	0.31		444	.416	30.5	37.0	47.0		20.41	-0.0749	6.31	0.21	0772	4c.4c	4.31	87.00	0.31	9.00	25.4
PAR7	77.3	27.0.	07.0	01.0	0.22	20.0	1.14	6.67	0.37	10.07	1.2	0.22	200	0.22	C.00	20.0	90.5	10.44	0.22
PAK0	3.50	3.75 CP:	3.75 S	3.75 F)	3.25.0 OS CH	3.25 55 CH	S. 50	3, 00.	4.00 F	4.00 A	4.00 SH	3.50.	3.50.	3.50 4. CM	3.50 11 CM	4.25.	٠. ا ا ا	3.50 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	2.75
PAKS PARO PART	. 53.0	CL/CD= 13.75 -0.72	0.53 1 [1= 5]	0.58 1 0=5.2	0.58 1	0.48 1	0.53 1 0.59 1	0.53 1 1,= 9.6	0.53 1	0.63 1 D= 6.1	1.53 1	06 0.53 13.50 +0.22 CL/CD= CM=	v.°3 1 v= 0.€	0.53 1 1=6.4	U.34 1	0.53 1 U= 0.8	0.53 1	0.08 1 0=8	0.38 1=3.4
PAR4	 0	0/TO	0.02 3.46/c	0.02 5.ct./C	3,77,5	6. Us S CL/C	0.02 3.CL/C	0.09 5.09 5.00	υ•∠1 Cω/C	2/72	9.21 7.CL/C	0-06 CL/C	0.21 ≤ C1./C	".2°, C	S CL/C	0.0°.0	0.16 4. CE/C	0.10 3. CL/C	9.ct/c
	•	1	\$1.00	0.180	0.32			. S	0.41	50.03	038	90.	0.52	98.00	0.44	1.75 (0.24	0.32	0,14
4K2 1	42-25	.47-25 CV	3 CU	37-75 88 cm	.3/-78 50 CD	13.7°E	7-77.0	. > 4-2 56 CU	3.42-25 33. Cui	37-4	2-75.	.42-25 Co	247-2	3.12-25	. 42-25 CD	32-24 90 CU	2,7,7,5	3 CU-	42-25 08 cus
PARI PAK2 PAK3	. 4 4. . 5. 5.	1.50 -0.47-25.00 CLE CUE	1.50 -0.42-25.80 -0.02 0.53 13.75 -0.30 CL= 1.03 CD= 0.193 CL/CD= 5.34 CM= -0	1.42 -0.42-25.25 -0.02 0.58 13.75 -0.30 0.20 15.75 CL= 0.985 CU= 5.47 CN= -0.416	.50 -	1,54 -6,37-25,25 6,00 0,48 13,25 -0,72 0,36 CL=1,44 CL=0,285 CL/CL=5.05 CM= -0,970	1.50 -0.42-11.15 -0.02 0.53 13.50 -0.14 0.20 15.25 LL=2.58 LU = 0.273 CL/Cu= 9.45 CH = -1.27	0- /2:	1.27 -0.42-25.00 0.21 0.53 14.00 -0.37 0.41 15.50 C.= 2.53 C.= 0.41 C.L/C.= 6.17 CH= -1.25	1.42 -4.37-24.50 -0.09 0.63 14.00 -0.07 CLE 0,632 CD= 0.14 CP= -0.	1.51 -0.52-24.50 0.21 0.53 14.00 -0.37 0.31 15.50 the 2.60 tu=0 387 CL/CU=6.72 CH=-1.26	1.51 -0.42+25.00 0.06 CL= CD= CL/C	127 -0.4	1.42 -0.12-25.00 6.26 0.53 13.50 -0.22 (2.33 0.562 (L/C)=6.44 CM= -1.17	1.64 -0.42-25.00 0.00 0.34 13.50 0.00 0.31 Ch=272 Ch=0.445 Ch/Cu=6.11 Ch=-1.24	1.04 -0.42-24.45 0.00 0.53 14.25 -0.22 0.10 CL= 0.690 CH - 0.850 CL/CU= 0.812 CH0.8978	1.01 =1	1.42 -0.27-24.25 -0.10 0.08 13.50 -0.44 0.40 CL= 2.63 CU= 0.323 CL/CU= 8.14 CM= -1.28	.19 -0 L= 0.5
.Y.	-	ا	4U	ر.	ر.	٦)	_	ر ۸	-U	ن <u>.</u>	زب	٦U ا	س ن	ر ـ	4O	ر.	ر.	⊸ ∪	~J
1	333		7	~	,	s	(<u>•</u>)	7 2	*	2 4	2 10	†	71 7	3 1 3	2 7 3	15	2	11	~ ~
- 1		**		_	_	_	_	, T		, 4			•				·	71	

GEUMEINY MUDIFICATION 7 11= 123585947 12= 987684723 MINC= 3 MCASE= 6 14CM NUM 1 STEP DEGME 2 2.50 0.13 2 5.00 0.25 3 7.50 0.34	PERI PARZ PARI PARA PARS PARE PERT PART PARTO 1. 1.50 -1.42-24.75 -0.62 0.53 13.56 -0.14 0.26 155 1.25 2.58 0.273 9.45 -1.27 1.40 -0.46.24.02 -0.02 0.53 13.50 -0.10 0.27 15.13 4-27 CLE 1.09 CDE 0.216 CL/CDE 5.00 CEE -0.55 5.01.29 1.40	-24.75 -0.02 0.55 13.50 -0.10 0.23 15.35 1	56 Cu= 0.26 Cu/Us 9 63 (r= 1.24 0.20 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24	2 5 CL= 0.289 (L/CD= 8.99 Cl= -1.14 0.2c 2 5 CL= 0.289 (L/CD= 8.99 Cl= -1.14 0.2c -0.47-24.15 0.0c 0.5e 13.50 -0.14 0.21 9 52 (D= 0.310 (L/CD= 8.14 Cl= 1.25)	-42-25.00 -0.42 0.5H 13.50 -0.60 0. 1 1	1.5% -0.37-24.75 -0.02 0.48 33.75 -0.14 0.21 15.25 1.4 (L= 2.65 (U= 0.245 (U/CU=10 &z (V= -1.2 & 2:56.2 z 1.42)	0.37-24.75 -0.10 0.33 13.25 -0.00 0.31 13.50 0.00 0.31 13.50 0.00 0.31 13.50 0.00 0.31 13.50 0.00 0.31 13.50 0.00 0.31 13.50 0.00 0.31 13.50 0.32 0.32 0.32 0.33 0.32 0.32 0.33 0.32 0.33 0.32 0.33 0.32 0.33 0.33	0.42-24.3t 0.09 0.53 13.13 -0.03 0.20 15.25 22 CU= 0.191 CL/CU= 6.65 CM= - 0.555 3:07 0.42-74.75 -0.02 0.53 13.50 -0.14 0.20 15.25 57 CU= 0.283 CL/CU= 9.68 CM= -1.27	25.13 -0.02 0.53 13.50 -6.25 0.19 18 0.2 0.4 4.2 0.2 4.3 0.0 6.4 6.0 6.2 6.3 13.50 -0.14 6.33 18 0.2 6.2 6.2 6.3 18 0.3 6.2 6.2 6.3 18 0.3 6.2 6.2 6.3 18 0.3 6.2 6.3 6.3 18 0.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6	+0.42-24.38 +0.62 0.60 13.13 +0.14 0.33 14.68 1.
11:	44. 00. 10. 10.	7 E	4 s	-3 -3 - ~	2 v		12 CL 13 CL	14 J. CL	16 62	18

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33	GEUMETH) RUDIFICATION B 11- 1986-12-12-12-12-12-14-14-14-14-15-13-14-12-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-	
•	1ACK NUN	
4	PERS PARS PARS PARS PARS PART PARB PAR9	PAK10
	. 65 0.245 10.082 -1.28	1
•	967 LD= 1 03 CL/CU= 0.939 CM= -0.415	08.1
7 -	13.75 -0.14 0.18 15.38 24 CM= -0.925	1.25
~	15.13	1.13
7	1.54 -0.34-24.75 -0.02 0.45 13.75 -0.18 0.21 15.25 1.	1.13
1	1.02 -0.44-24.08 -0.05 0.50 13.88 -0.18 0.18 15.13 -1-1 CL= CD= CD= CD-CD	- 30
a 	1.54 -0.40-24.03 -0.40 0.48 13.75 -0.14 0.18 15.13 1. CL= 0.722 CV=0.0149 CL/CV= 48.5 CN= - 0.145	.13
Ó	7-24.50 -0.10 0.48 13.75 -0.14 0.16 15.00 CD= 0.213 CL/CD=12.4 CM= -1.29	1.00
·	0.26 15.25 S	1.50
,	0,37-24.15 -0.02 0.53 14.00 -0.22 0.21 15.25 .	1.30
2 10	1.00 -0.32-25.00 -0.02 0.53 13.75 -0.00 0.21 15.25 1.7	1.25
‡	-0.32-24.75 0.06 0.43 13.75 -0.14 0.21 15.25 - CD= CD= CL/CD=	30.0
717	1.58 -0.37-25.00 -0.10 0.48 13.75 -0.22 0.26 15.50 1.5 CL= 1.34 CL= 0.519 CL/CD= 2.58 CK= -0.853	1.50
5 13	14.13 -0.25 0.21 15.63	98.0
+	-24./5 -0.13 0.41 13.38 -0.14 0.28 15.25 - CD= CL/CD=	0.90
+	15.25	06.0
2 10	1.47 -0.37-24.38 -0.02 0.56 13.75 -0.03 0.21 15.25 1.0 CL= 1.16 CD= 0.207 CL= 5.60 CN= -0.407	• 25
3 17	-	• 25
٠ ۲	-0.13 0.44 13.38 -0.25 0.21 15.25 220 CL/CU= 5.32 CK= -0.488	1.25

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# :	GE: *E]HY *!!!]F!CA]!,!! 9		
•			Luck huss % STEP Druker 1 3.75 0.200 2 7.50 0.400 3 1:.25 0.500
	97		CLY YES PART PARS PARS PARS PARS PARS
C. A.P.		1 100 10.00.	1.77 -0.44-24.13 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03
1. ch.	29		2.71 0.228 11.9 -1.28
1 1	15 0.44 13.75 -0.15 0.13 14.88 CL/CL= 0,993 C+= -0.253	1.00	1.77 -0.44-24.13 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0.09 14.60 1.38 CL= 2.70 CL= 0.226 Cb/cb= 11.9 C4= -1.24
`	15.13	2 1 5	1.11 -4.45-23.93 0.07 0.41 13.75 -4.09 0.09 14.80 1.18 CL= 2.68 CL= 0.236 CL/CL= 11.4 CK= -1.27
2	1.10 15.40	1.60 1 3	1.17 -0.44-24.13 6.01 0.41 13.95 -0.09 0.05 15.00 1.38 CL= 2.73 CV= C.244 CL/CV= 11.2 CM= -1.28
1 4	15.00	1.60	1,71 -0.15-23.93 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0.09 15.20 1.5¢ CL=2.75 Cu=0.622 CL/CU=4.42 CM=-1.29
2	13 15.00	\$ 1 5	1.11 -6.44-23.44 9.01 0.31 13.55 -9.03 0.13 15.00 1.18 CL= 2.66 CL= 0.216 CL/CL= 12.3 CM= -1.24
0	90	1.00	1,71 -0.;4-24.13 0.01 0.37 13.75 -0.03 0.13 15.00 1.58 CL=2.73 CD= 0.6CB CL/CL= 4.49 CR= -1.27
1 7	30.	1.25 2 7	1.4H -4.51-24.13 0.01 0.48 13.35 -0.14 0.02 15.00 1.7H CL= 2.34 CV= 0.303 CL/CV= 9.04 C/= -1.29
2		1.25 2 0	1.06 -0.14-74.13 0.01 0.41 14.15 -0.14 0.17 15.40 1.30 CL= 2.74 Cb= 0.396 Cb/Cb= 6.92 Ch= -1.30
7 . ∼		1.09	1.88 -0.51-24.13 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0.09 14.60 1.38 CL=2.69 CV
1	9.41 15.00	2017	1,11 -4,51-24,53 1,01 0,41 13,75 -4,03 0,09 15,00 1,38 CL= 2.70 Cu= 0,740 CL/Cu= 3.65 CH= -1,28
7 11		0.75	15.00
2 12		1.00 2 12	1.50 -0.44-24.13 -0.10 0.41 13.35 -0.14 0.02 15.00 1.38 CL=1.15 CU= 0.166 CL/CU= 6.93 CL= -0.379
3 13		1.00	. 1.77 -0.44-24.73 -0.15 0.41 13.15 -0.03 0.09 15.60 0.78 CL= CL/CL=
+	1.77 -0.30-24-13 -0.10 0.41 14-13 +0.14 0.10 15-00	1,01	CL= Ch= Ch= CL/Cu= CL/Cu= Cr= Ch= Ch= Ch= Ch= Ch= Ch= Ch= Ch= Ch= Ch
3 15	0.16 15.00	1.00 3 15	1,94 -0.44-23.53 0.01 0.41 14.35 -0.03 0.09 15.60 1.38 CL=2.79 U=0.251 CL/CU= 11.1 CK= -1.30
3 16	15,00	1.30	1.00 -0.33-24.13 -0.10 0.52 14.35 0.14 -0.02 15.00 1.38 CL= CL=
£ (-)	9 15.00	3 (1)	1,71 -0.44-24,13 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0.09 15.00 0.76 CL=2.62 CD=0.203 CL/CD=12.9 CH= -1.26
, , ,		0.63	

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NIAC= 3 981052413 7,200 7,200 7,200 7,000 7,000 --GEOFEIFT FUDIFICATION 11= 1234595927 17= 8 S17.7 10.00 10.40 INCH NUM

\$ 9:00 +. +t. + 5.70 0.73 0.30 0.16 0.74 2.79 0.14 0.78 0.13 91.0 0.70 1.00 2.3 1,71 -0,44-24,13 0,01 0,4, 13,75 -4,03 0,04 15,04 2.62 0.203 12.9 -1.26 PART PART PART PART PART PART FARE PART 2.62 0.203 12.9 -1.26 1.hy -0.50-24.13 4.09 0.41 13.15 0.05 4.15 15.00 CL= 2.59 CD= 0.250 CL/CL= 10.4 (r= -1.23 1.17 -0.50-64.13 -0.47 0.35 13.45 -0.13 0.15 15.00 CL= 1.77 -0.50-23.03 -0.07 0.35 14.05 -0.03 0.09 14.73 CL= 2.68 CD= 0.191 CL/CD= 14.0 Ch= 1.77 -0.44-25.03 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.28 -0.00 15.90 CL= CL= CL 11.7 -0.27-23.23 0.26 0.41 13.75 -0.03 0.09 15.90 CL= 2 65 CD= 0.25 CL/CD= 1.77 -4.27-74.13 -4.24 0.54 13.75 -4.03 0.49 15.00 CL= 2.73 CD= 0.237 CL/CD= 11.5 CM= -1.30 1.77 -0.61-74.13 0.01 0.41 13.75 -0.03 6.20 15.00 CLE 2.54 CD 0.257 CL/CDE 1.69 +6.38+24.13 0.01 6.47 13.75 -6.13 0.03 15.30 CL= CL/CL= 1.17 -0.50-7.13 0.01 0.41 13.45 -0.03 0.15 15.00 CL Z. 6.55(1=6.219 CL/CD=12.0 C'= -1.26 1.17 -0.38-75.83 -0.07 0.41 :3.75 -0.11 0.09 15.60 CL= 2.67 CD=0.178 CL/CD=15.0 CK= -1,29 1,71 -0.55-74,13 0.01 0.52 13.15 -0.03 0.20 15.00 CL= 2.51 CJ= C.264CL/CD= 9.51 Cr= -1.24 1.17 -0.44-24.13 0.01 0.52 14.35 -0.03 0.07 15.00 CE 2 61 CD = 0.257 CL/CD=10.2 CF = 1.20 1.50 -1.33-24.13 0.01 0.52 14.35 -0.03 0.09 14.40 CL=2 58 CU= 0 223 CL/CU=11.6 C"= 1.26 1.94 -0.33-74,13 0.18 0.41 14.35 -0.20 -0.02 15.00 1.77 -0.44-24.13 0.01 0.30 13.75 -0.03 0.09 15.00 0.5.70 0.09 15.00 1.77 -0.44-24.13 0.20 0.14 13.75 -0.03 0.09 15.00 CL= 2 35 CD = 0.289 CL/CD= 8.13 C" = -0.968 2.32 -0.27-74:13 0.01 0.58 12.85 -0.03 -0.08 15.00 CL= CD= CL/CD= 1.11 -0.33-74.13 -0.18 0.30 13.15 -0.20 0.09 15.00 CL= 1.09 CL= 0.325 CL/CL= 2.35 CF= -0.308 1 2.5.5. 1. + <u>"</u> 2 10 2 11 _ 3 13 3 10 3 17 3 18 ***** ٥ œ 9 . .

#12C= 11= 1234598170 12= 987653643 UECHE CO.3000 VOCC GEUFETFY FUUIFICATION 12 * S1EP INCK HUN

0.50 1.38-FAK10 03.6 0.76 0.75 0.78 0.18 0.48 0.78 97.0 0.78 8L.0 1.38 0.18 0.78 1.08 2.02 -0.27-25.03 -0.24 0.30 14.65 0.22 -0.08 16.50 CL= CL/CD= 2.02 -0.44-23.23 0.01 0.47 12.85 -0.03 -0.08 10.50 CLE CLE CNE $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1.7 & -0.44 - 24.13 & 0.03 & 0.30 & 13.75 - 0.03 & 0.09 & 15.60 \end{bmatrix}$ 1.84 -0.44-24.13 0.01 0.30 14.05 -0.03 0.03 15.30 CL= 2 65 CD= 0.170 CL/CD= 15.8 CM= -1.29 1.00 -0.33-24.73 0.01 0.30 13.75 -0.20 0.20 15.60 CL= 1.06 CU= 0.346 CL/CU= 1.42 CK= -0.376 1.17 -0.55-24.13 0.18 0.30 13.15 -0.03 0.20 16.20 CL= 2.5G CU= 0.254 CL/CL=10.1 CL= -1.19 1.77 -0.44-24.13 0.26 0.47 12.85 -0.03 0.09 15.60 CL=253 CD= 0.261 CL/CD= 9.69 CM= -1.22 15.60 CL= 2.49 CD= 0.256 CL/CD= 9.73 CM= -1.13 1.77 -0.44-24.13 0.01 0.30 14.05 -0.28 0.20 16.50 CLE 6.806 CD= 0,459 CL/CD= 1,7 6 CM= -0,206 15.00 15.90 15.60 15.60 16.20 15.30 15.60 PARI PARZ PARS PARS PAR6 PAR7 PAR6 2.70 0.182 14.8 -1.28 1.09 -0.50-24.13 -0.07 0.30 13.45 -0.11 0.09 CL=2.74 CL= 0.436 CL/CU= 6.28 CM= -1.32 1.45 -0.56-24-13 0.01 0.24 13.45 -0.11 0.09 CL= 2.70 CD= 0.174 CL/CH= 15.52 CH= - 1.28 1.65 -0.50-24.13 -0.01 0.24 13.75 -0.03 0.09 CL= CL= CL= 1.77 -0.50-24.13 -0.07 0.30 13.45 -0.11 0.03 CLE 1.49 CDE -0.62 CL/CDE 1.77 -0.55-24.13 0.18 0.19 13.15 -0.03 0.09 CL= 2.36 CU= 0.303 CL/CU= 7.79 CF= -1.04 2.02 -0.44-24.13 0.20 0.30 13.75 0.22 0.09 CL= CD= CL/CD= 1.09 -0.50-23.83 -0.07 0.30 13.75 0.05 0.09 CL= 2.69 CL= 0.175 CL/CD=15.55 CM= -1.29 1.00 -4.44-24.13 -0.10 0.50 14.35 -0.20 0.20 CL= 1.44 CD= 0.491 CI/CD= 2.93 CH= -0.593 1.17 -...44-23.55 0.01 0.41 14.35 -0.20 0.20 CL= 1.05 CV= 0.588 1.91 -0.55-23.53 0.18 0.30 13.15 -0.20 0.09 CL= 2.65 CV= 0.242 CL/CV=10.95 CK= -1.23 CFAP I...CE. **(**) + + 01 7 117 717 3 14 3 10 3 17

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GEUMEINY MUDIFICATIUM 14 11= 1234595832 12= 9h7b37921 ninC= 3 ncAbe= 6 1ncm num % Step Brunder 1 1.40 6.075 2 2.50 0.150 3 4.20 0.225	1.05 -0.44-24.28 -0.03 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 -0.03 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 -0.05 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.43-74.28 -0.05 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.43-74.28 -0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.43-74.28 -0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.43-24.28 -0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.43-24.28 -0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.43-24.28 -0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 -0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.44-24.28 0.01 0.27 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.28 0.01 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.28 0.01 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.28 0.01 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.28 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90 1.05 -0.48-24.30 0.02 0.23 13.90	3 17 1.59 -0.48-24.05 -0.09 0.31 13.40 0.03 -0.04 15.07 0 CL= 2.706 CU= 0.161 CL/CU= [4.95 CH= -1.30
GFU*FIFY **********************************	yph	

GEUMETR) MUDIFICATIUN IN 11= 1234574671 12= 9870886081 NINC= 3 NCASE= 6	Inck but & SFEP Deckee 1 0.10 0.040 2 1.40 0.450 3 2.10 0.120	PARI PAKZ PAM3 PAR4 PAK5 PAK6 PAK7 PAK8	-0.44-24.28 -0.05 6.20 13.90 -0.07 0.00 15	56 CM= -1 32	1 2 1.67 -4.44-24.32 -4.05 6.25 13.94 -4.46 6.00 15.22 CL=2, 750 CL= 0.145 CL/CL= 18 99 CR= -134	L CL= CL= CL= CL= CL/CL= CH= CH= CH= CH=		1 5 1.06 - 0.44-24.28 - 0.05 0.25 13.90 - 0.00 0.01 15.22 CL= 0.14 CL/CL= 19.24 CR= -1.33	1 0 1.00 -0.43-14.20 -0.05 0.20 13.00 -0.07 0.01 15.20 0.05 2 721 CD= 0.144 CL/CD= 18.90 CM= -1.33			LL CL= CL= CL= CL= CL= CL/CL= CM= CM=	1, 15 5 -4, 44-24, 20 -0, 05 0, 27 13, 90 -0, 07 0, 01 15, 22 CLC U= CLCUB		31.90	-0.07 0.00 = -1317	0,00	•	5	3 (1) 1.61 - 5.42-24.28 - 0.05 0.26 13.78 - 0.01 0.00 15.22 c.= 2.738 c.= 0.141 c./cu= 19.42 cx= -1.328	1.61 -0.42-24.40 -0.05 0.28 14.02 -0.07 -0.02 15.22 CLZ CLZ
GEUMEIRK ≠UIJFICATIUn 15 11= 1234583582 12= 987036955 NINC= 3 NCASE= 6		PART PARZ PART PART	6.28 13.40 -0.05 0.00 15:30	1.65 -6.41-24.37 -0.06 0.1 CL= 2.443cb= 0.147101cb=	1 / 1.65 -0.44-74-27 -0.05 0.75 13.44 -0.05 0.01 15.30 0.52 CL=2 373 CL=0.1467 CL/(L=18 6570*= 1 332	1.65 -1.45-24.32 -0.04 0.27 13.94 -0.04 0.00 15.30 0.52	1 4 1.65 -0.43-74.32 -0.05 0.26 13.40 -0.04 0.01 15.34 0.56 CC	1.05 -0.45-24.28 -0.00 0.26 13.94 -0.00 -0.01 15.34 0.50 CL/Cola	1 0 1.60 -0.45-24.28 -0.04 0.29 13.90 -0.00 0.00 15.30 0.50 CLEクライクへしから、1403 CL/CLE A 230CM -1.28 3	1.65 -0.44-24.20 -0.03 0.76 13.90 -0.05 -0.01 15.22 0.56 CL/CDE	1.05 -0.44-24.28 -0.05 0.25 13.90 -0.05 0.00 15.22 0.48		1.05 -0.44-24.28 -0.03 0.27 13.90 -0.05 0.01 15.30 0.56	2 11 1.67 -0.45-74:28 -0.03 0.25 13.90 -0.07 -0.01 15.22 0.48 CL= 2.729(L= 0.144 CL/CL= 16.951C4= -1.229) (1) 1.67 -0.44-24-28 -0.05 0.26 13.90 -0.07 0.00 15.22 0.48	1.65 -0.42-24.28 -0.02 0.24 13.50 -0.00 15.30 0.44	3 14 1.68 -0.44-24.28 -0.08 0.28 13.90 -0.02 0.00 15.18 0.44 CL= 7 407 CH= 7 16 (9 CF= -1 216	3-15- 1.65 -0.44-24.26 -0.05 0.26 13.78 -0.05 0.00 15.18 0.04	-0.42-24.40 -0.	-3-1++ 1.55 -0.44-24.26 -0.05 0.20 15.90 -0.05 0.00 15.18 0.68	-3-14- 1.62 -0.42-74.40 -0.02 0.78 13.90 -0.02 0.00 15.18 0.50 CL. CL. CL.

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0.52 0.52

GEUTEJRY MUDIFICATION 17

11= 1234597592 | I2= 987665801 NINC= 3 NCASL= 0

10CK NUM % 51EP DEGME

2 7:10 0:140
3 3:100

PAK10 0.70 0.45 97.0 00.0 0.42 20.0 72.3 200 20.0 00.0 04.1 0.40 0000 * T . C 21.0 9.00 0.54 0.54 26.0 1.67 -0.42-74.26 0.00 0.20 13.78 -0.01 0.00 15.40 CL= 2.717 CU= 0.144 CL/CU= 16 83 (F = -1 319 1.61 -4.42-24.44 -4.14 4.24 13.14 -4.62 4.00 15.27 t.= 2 355 Cl= 0.145 Cb/Ch= 19.00 Cr= -1.354 1.67 -0.42-24.40 -0.05 0.29 13.50 -0.12 0.03 15.04 CL. CL=2,770CD=0,146 CL/CI=18,72 Ch= -1337 1.01 -0.42-24.28 -0.05 0.20 13.7h -0.12 -0.03 15.04 CL= CL= 1.67 -4.45-24.40 -4.05 0.70 13.78 -4.07 -4.43 15.22 LL= 1.62 -0.42-24.28 -0.10 0.23 13.96 -0.12 0.00 15.04 1.07 -0.44-21./8 -0.08 0.70 13.00 -0.10 0.00 15.27 CL= 2 699 CU= 0.13 CL/CU= 20 29 CV= - 1.318 1.07 -0.47-24.10 -0.45 0.76 13.78 -0.10 0.10 15.34 CL= 2 326 CD= 0.147 CL/CD= 18 61 ("= -1. 21 G 1.04 -0.44-24.16 -0.04 0.24 13.00 -0.04 -0.02 15.22 CL= 2 343 CD= 0.140 CL/CD= 1.70 - 0.40-24.24 - 0.75 0.70 13.74 - 0.10 - 0.02 15.34 CL 2 743 Cu = 0.146 CL/(U= 19.59 Cl = - 1 321 0.02 15.10 0.00 15.22 1.67 -0.44-24.28 -0.01 0.20 13.7h -0.07 0.00 15.22 (L= CD= 1.07 -0.41-24.74 -0.03 0.20 13.70 -6.01 4.01 15.72 CLE 2 732 CU = 0 141 CL/CLE 19 38 CF - 1.318 U.v1 15.22 0.01 15.22 1.67 -0.40-24.10 -0.05 0.26 13.74 -0.10 CL= CL= CV= 1.67 -0.43-24.22 -0.67 6.27 13.64 -0.09 CL= CD= CD= 1.05 -0.42-24.28 -0.05 0.25 13.78 -0.05 CL= CL= CL= CL= 1.69 -0.42-24.28 -0.03 0.76 13.84 -0.07 CL= CD= CD= GCAR JH-GE. In CS (ک ا ا 2 10 7 11 71 7 7 7 7 3 15 3 16 3 17 ~ ٥ ю v .~ ¢ Ω 3 13 m

GEUMETRY MUNIFICATION 18

11= 1234508993 12= 98706005/ MInC= 3 NCASE= 6

1NCR NUM % SIEP DEGREE

1 1.05 0.160

2 2.10 0.160

3 3.15 0.160

PAR10 74.0 84.0 6.54 U.48 0.42 99.0 0.30 99.0 0.30 0.30 0.60 0.48 0.48 0.00 84.0 0.48 0.48 PARI PARZ PAR3 PAR4 PAR5 PAR6 PAR7 PAR8 PAR9 20.29 13.56 -0.10 0.00 15:22 1.07 -0.44-/4.28 -0.08 0.78 13.54 -0.0/ 0.00 15.10 CL= 2.694 CV= 0.145 CL/CV= 16 58 CN= -1.320 1.04 -0.10-14.16 -0.11 0.24 13.54 -0.10 0.00 15.10 CL= 2.714 CU= 0.1305 CL/CU= 20.8 CM= -1.334 1.61 -0.44-24.28 -0.13 0.29 13.66 -0.15 0.00 15.04 CL=1259 CV= 0.09/7 CL/CV=13.7 CM= -0.480 1.51 -0.44-24.25 -0.08 0.26 13.48 -0.10 0.00 15.22 CL= CL= CH= 1.65 -0.45-26.22 -0.00 0.27 13.66 -0.10 -0.01 15.22 CL= 2.692 (U= 0.140754/Cl=19.13 CF= -1.316 1.70 -0.44-24.40 -0.05 0.28 13.78 -0.10 0.02 15.10 CL= CL/CL= CR 15.22 15.34 0.02 15.10 1.67 -0.41-24.40 -0.08 0.20 13.06 -0.10 0.00 15.22 CE 1.249 CH = 0.031E.CL/CH = 39.3 CM = -0.631 1.72 -0.44-24.28 -0.03 0.20 13.66 -0.10 0.00 15.40 L= Ch= Ch= Ch= 0.00 15.04 1.05 -0.44-25.22 -0.10 0.20 13.06 -0.08 0.00 15.22 CL= 2 332 CD= 0 1452CL/CD= 18 B2 CM= -1.338 1.07 -0.45-24.26 -0.10 0.27 13.06 -0.10 0.00 15.22 CL= CL= 1.72 -0.47-24.40 -0.03 0.20 13.06 -0.05 0.00 15.22 CL= CL/CL= 1./0 -0.44-24.40 -0.11 0.25 13.78 -0.10 0.02 CL= CL= 1.67 -0.43-24.72 -0.10 0.2/ 13.72 -0.10 0.01 CL= 2 601 CD= 0.343 CL/CU=7 53 CM= -1.229 1.07 ~0.14-24.28 -0.08 0.27 13.08 -0.10 0.00 CL= CL= 1.05 -0.44-24.34 -0.10 0.70 13.66 -0.10 0.00 CL= 2,316 CU= 0 1457-L/CU= 16.64 CH= -1.338 1.07 -4.44-24.10 -0.04 0.24 13.00 -0.10 0.00 CL=2,725 CV= 0.12 CL/CH=21.3 CV= -1.33 C 1.67 -0.41-24.46 -0.13 0.23 13.48 -0.10 CL= CL= CL= CL/CU= 1.67 - 0.44-24.40 - 0.08 0.28 13.76 - 0.07 CL= CL= CL= CL/CL= 1.07 -0.44-24.28 -0.08 0.133 6697 14.54 14.55 1 - 5 13 **†** 3 1º † ,

FAR10 6.48 0.42 0.54 45.0 9.00 75.0 6.48 11.44 45.0 C. 45 p . . 0 04.0 9.00 4.66 27.2 2.4. 1.40 94.5 PART PART PART PART PART PART LAFO PART 1.340 1.67 -4.2.274.54 -4.14 4.24 13.44 -4.54 -4.41 15.22 CL= 2.74 6CL= 0.127 CL/CD= 21 60 Cl= -1.329 C. C. 15.15 0.01 15.16 0.60 15.15 1.10 -0.40-74.04 -0.05 0.24 13.18 -0.15 0.00 15.10 C.E. C.E. 1.01 -0.41-24-10 -0.05 .0.74 13.54 -6.10 0.00 15.12 CLE2.709 CUE 0.12 CLLCUEZI 67 C'= -1 37 5.c1 15.22 1.04 -0.42-24.04 -0.05 0.24 13.00 -0.13 0.02 15.22 Ch= 1 08 Ch= -0.033 L/Ch= 1.04 -0.42-74.04 -0.0H 0.20 13.18 -0.01 0.02 15.10 CL= CL/CL= 1.07 -0.44-74.28 -0.11 0.20 13.66 -0.61 0.60 15.10 CL= CL= CL= 1.10 -0.42-4.10 -0.05 0.20 15.00 -0.10 0.02 15.34 CLE 1.72 - 0.41-24.34 - 0.00 0.27 13.00 - 0.10 - 9.03 15.04 CL= 2 655 (U= 0.151 (U/(U= 1.6 Cr= - 1.28) 1.07 -0.47-74.34 -0.13 0.71 13.84 -0.10 -0.03 15.04 CL= 2.716 CL= 0.143 CL/CL=19 OO Cr= -1.230 1.02 +0.47-73.48 +0.98 0.27 13.46 +0.10 +0.03 15.40 CLE CLE 1.07 -0.47-24.10 -0.13 0.21 13.84 -0.10 -0.03 15.72 CL= 1.02 -0.14-73.90 -0.08 0.74 13.16 -0.05 0.00 15.22 CL= 2.743 Cu= 0.13 CL/Ch= 20.54("= -1.3 3 1.72 -0.44-73.98 -0.13 0.27 13.86 -0.10 0.00 15.72 CL= CL/ClA 05811 1.69 - 4.43-24.72 - 4.44 4.24 13.46 - 4.10 0.40

CLE 2.72 9 CUE 0 (2 C C C C C E 2 C C C E - 1 2.5 3

1.65 - 4.45-74.16 - 4.49 0.74 13.46 1.11 0.41

CLE 1 2.3.7 CUE - 0.609 CU/CLE 1.09 -0.44-24.16 -0.10 0.23 13.00 -0.00 CL= 2.732 CL= 0.127 CL/Cl= 21.51 Cr= 1.07 -0.44-24.10 -0.00 0.23 13.00 -0.00 CI = 2.3105 CI = 19 38 CI = -1 1.6, -0.44-24.72 -0.04 0.23 13.06 -0.06 CLF CLF CLF CLF 2130 1.69 -4.43-24.72 -4.44 4.24 0 128 \odot 7 4 7 ^ ~ 3 13 3 15 +

THE SERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

GEUFETKY HULIFICATION 20

11= 1234592992 12= 987052913 h1hC= 3 hCASE= 6
1hCk hUM \$ 51rP DECKEE

1 0.50 6.050
2 1.00 0.000
3 1.50 0.000

PAR10 0.45 0.45 0.48 0.54 0.45 15.0 0.43 0.57 0.57 0.51 0.48 0.51 0.43 0.44 0.42 0.44 0.49 0.48 1.64 -0.43-24.22 -0.0k ".24 13.66 -0.10 0.01 15.16 CL= CD= CC/CD= 2.729 0.126 21.66 -1.353 1.65 -0.44-24.22 -0.08 0.24 13.60 -0.09 0.00 15.13 CL=2.722 CU= 0.128 CL/CU= 21.27 CU= -1.323 PAR9 1.64 -4.13-24.22 -0.08 0.24 13.66 -0.10 0.00 15.16 1... - 6...3-24.19 -1.08 6.24 13.60 -0.10 0.00 15.16 CL= 2.725 CU= 0125 CL/CU= 21.80 CM= - 1.332 1.09 -0.12-24.27 -0.06 0.25 13.60 -0.09 0.00 15.16 CL=2.714 CV=0,127 CVCD=21.37 CA= -1.321 1.71 -0.44-64.16 -0.08 0.24 13.72 -0.12 0.00 15.10 CL=2.736 CV= 0.13 CL/CV=20.57 CM= -1.331 1,34 -0,44-74,10 -0,08 0,24 13,72 -0,10 0,01 15,16 CL=1.087 CL=-0.02 CL/CL= CX= -0.528 1.0, -1.44-24.28 -4.08 4.24 13.66 -0.12 0.00 15.16 CL=3.282 CO=0,280 CL/CD=11.72 CM= -1.610 1.69 -1, 12-24.27 -0.11 1.22 13.66 -0.10 0.00 15.16 CL=2.773 CU=0,115 CL/CU=24.11 CK= -1.362 1.69 -0.43-24.27 -0.08 0.24 13.00 -0.12 0.00 15.16 CL= 3.26.2 (1-0.274 CL/CD= 11.91 CH= -1,600 1.71 -0.43-24.31 -0.0x 0.24 13.05 -0.10 -0.01 15.07 CL=2.718 CU=0.125 CL/CL=21.74 CM= -1.325 15.19 15.16 1.07 -0.43-2:13 -0.10 0.24 13.57 -0.08 0.00 15.07 CL=2.7 14 CL=0.119 CL/CL=22.81 CK= -1.328 0.01 15.22 0.00 15.07 PARE PART PARE 1.70 -0.44-24.19 -0.08 0.24 13.63 -0.09 0.00 CC=2 723 CP= -1.331 1.74 -1.43-74.25 -0.09 4.23 13.63 -0.09 0.00 CL=2.730 CV= -1.33 1.77 -0.44-24.25 -0.08 0.73 13.60 -0.09 0.00 CL=2,738 CV= -1.337 1.10 -0.43-24.14 -0.07 0.44 13.09 -0.11 0.00 Ci=2,724 Li= 0.142 Ci./(1 = 19.18 CH= - 1.322 1.69 -0.:3-24.22 -0.0K 0.24 13.72 -0.10 -0.01 CL= 2.717 CU= 0.123 CL/CU= 22.09 CK= -1.33 tos -0.43-24.27 -0.00, 0.24 13.60 -0.10 0.01 CE=2.70S CF = 0,128 CV/CD= 21.13 CF = -1.321 1.69 -0.43-24.31 -0.10 0.22 13.66 -0.12 CL= CD= PANT PAKE PAKS PAK4 PAKS 18.0 > 7 15 2 11 2 12 3 15 3 10 77 8

GEUVEJPY KUNIFICATION 21

11= 123454550n 12= 9n1vyln33 G1GC= 5 GCGGC= 0

1nCR NUM % 51PP DEUMER

1 050 0 0400
3 4 2 2 2 1 350

. 4.0 . x 3 0.40 44.0 1.34 0.48 1.33 4.0 0.48 0.03 0.03 60.0 Q * . O 0.40 1.00 -0.40-25.57 -0.10 0.22 13.00 -0.13 0.02 15.10 C.= 1.72 -0.42-27.81 -0.10 0.20 13.86 -0.13 -0.02 18.51 C.= CL/CII= 1.00 -0.44-27.07 -0.10 0.27 13.00 -0.10 0.00 15.10 CL= 2, 788 CU= 0.0987 CU/CU= 28 25 CL= -1.35 0.02 13.81 1.07 -0.43-24.72 -0.12 0.77 13.00 -0.00 15.10 CL= 7 7.00 CL= 0.114 CL. CL= 24.21 ("= -1 3.6 1.67 -0.42-24.22 -0.12 0.23 13.00 -0.0 +0.01 14.20 C.= ... - ... - ... 14.20 C.= 0.00 15.16 0.02 16.51 1.65 -1, 1/2-24,1/ -0,10 0,1/2 13,00 -0,10 0,00 15,10 2,773 0.115 24.11 -1.362 1.69 -0.41-24.22 -0.10 0.22 14.11 -0.10 -0.01 15.61 CLE COE. 1.0H -0.42-/4.07 -0.11 0.22 14.11 -0.09 0.01 15.10 CLE 1.69 -6.42-73.17 -0.10 0.22 13.71 -0.09 -0.01 14.71 CL= CL= CL= 1.71 -0.47-24.72 -0.10 0.27 13.00 -0.00 0.00 15.10 CL= 24.61 CK= -1 350 1.09 -0.42-25.12 -0.12 0.23 13.00 -0.10 0.01 10.06 CL= 0.00 15.10 PART PART PART PART TAPS TART FARE PART 1.70 -0.37-24.01 -0.10 0.73 13.71 -0.10 -0.01 15.10 C.= 2 627 (.= 0.101 C././C/0=26 11 C.= - (319 0.00 15.15 1.70 -0.41-24.67 -0.09 0.71 14.11 -0.10 -0.01 15.61 CL= CL= 1.64 -1.47-24.01 -0.10 0.21 13.00 -0.10 0.01 14.71 0.62 708(0.6 0.12 7 CL/Clos2132 Cre 7.23 1.66 -0.42-24.22 -0.07 0.20 15.01 -0.07 CL= 1.69 -0.45-24.22 -6.10 0.23 13.00 -0.10 CL= CO= CV= CV= 1.69 -0.40-25.57 -0.13 0.22 13.00 -0.13 CL= CD= CL/CH= 1.09 -0.44-25.57 -0.10 0.22 15.01 -0.07 CLE CLE 1,11 -0.43-74.22 -0.16 0.22 14.56 -0.08 CL= CL= CL= CL/CV= -. + ł 1 -**|** رّ (ج)

 UEUWEINY MUDIFICATION:
 22

 11= 1234584433
 12= 987090347
 NJNC= 3 NCASE= 6

 1ACF NOW \$ SIEP DEUNE

 2
 2

 2
 2

 3
 3,30

 4
 10

PAR10 0.44 0.4B 34.0 44.0 U.4H 0.48 0.48 1.44 £7.0 1.8h 1.88 0.48 0.48 0.46 £ + • 0 0.48 0.48 0.48 PART PART PART PARS FARD PART PARB PART 1.00 -0.42-22.41 -0.10 0.22 13.00 -0.10 0.00 15.16 2,788 0,0987 28.25 -1.35 1.05 -1.1.1-1/.41 -0.10 (.21 12.96 -0.10 0.00 15.46 CL= CL= CL/CL= CL/CL= 1.00 -0.-2-23.57 -0.10 6.27 13.00 -6.10 -0.01 15.16 CL=2,765 CI = 0.10 5 CL/CL=26 33 Cr = -1.35 1.04 -- 32-24.21 -0.10 0.22 15.05 -0.10 0.02 13.76 CL= 2.877 CL= 0.305 CL/CL= 9 43 CK= -1.341 1.09 -0.14-24.21 -0.10 0.22 13.06 -0.13 0.00 15.16 ct=3,134 cb=0,1406 Cu/cb=22.29 Cv= -1.674 1.00 -0.45-22.67 -0.15 0.19 11.50 -0.10 0.03 15.16 CL= CL= 1.06 -0.42-24.97 -0.15 0.22 13.00 -0.10 -0.03 13.00 CL= CL= 0.03 15.16 1.00 -0.41-22.47 -0.04 0.23 14.30 -0.08 0.00 15.16 CL= 2.493 CU= 0.128 CL/CL=21 82 CL= - 1.33 9 1.00 -1.42-23.57 -0.08 0.23 12.96 -0.12 -0.01 15.86 CL= CD= 1.00 -0.42-23.5/ -0.00 0.22 12.90 -0.10 -0.01 15.86 CL= 1.00 -0.12-27-7, -0.12 (0.22 14.36 -0.12 0.00 14.46 0.= 2 77255 - 0.112 (0.00=24 75 CH= -1,34 1.03 -0.12-22.67 -0.10 0.22 12.26 -0.10 0.02 13.76 CL= CL= CL 1.04 -0.42-24.27 -0.10 0.22 12.26 -0.07 0.00 15.16 CL= CL= CL= 0.00 13.76 1.00 -0.42-21.47 -0.07 0.22 15.00 -0.10 0.00 15.16 1.01 -0.42-27.47 -0.10 0.27 11.56 -0.10 0.00 15.10 CL=2.592 CL= 0.0408 CL/CL=36.61 CL= -1.27 0.03 15.16 1.65 -0.75-22.77 -0.10 6.25 15.76 -0.15 0.03 CL= 3.002 CU= 0.191 CL/CU= 15.72 CM= -1, 44 1.00 -4.42-72.87 -4.10 0.27 12.20 -0.13 0.00 CL= 3.084 CL= 0.089 L/CL=35 05 CF= - 1.520 1.00 -0.42-20.77 -0.05 0.22 13.00 -0.05 CL= CL= CN= 1.00 -0.39-24.97 -0.05 0.22 13.00 -0.10 CL CL CL + **|** 5 7 <u>_</u> 3 14 þ . . . ٥ __ 2 10

the services contractions on the second services

GEURETRY MUNICISTURY

17.14 ** 7 1.5 1.0 35 11= 1234544919 3/=

2.55.1 2.15.0 3.15.0 3.15.0 هر ILCK LUM

7	, ,		1.53	7 . 3	0.14	£	35.6	2.50	40.7	7.07	5.5	0.44	3.25	5	7.5	r 7 3	3.03	o. 17
15.10	10.21	15.16	16.21	15.16	14.11	15.10	17.76	15.05	15.14	17.20	15.14	15.15	16.31	15.19	15.16	12.01	12.03	18.31
11.00	0.00 10.21	0.00 15.16	0.00 16.21	260	70.04	30.00	£0.03	20.03	5.0.7	3.0	60.03	£0.0-	-u.u>	30.08	3.4	3.18	20.05	243
		-0.12		2.51	. 21.01	='.'.' b		=',-15	2:-:=	20.15	- 0 · 10	21.51	01.31	= -1.2	= -1.2	7771	10.10	71
		-0.47-23.42 -0.19 0.72 30.53 -0.32 (0.2 (0.2 (0.2 (0.2 (0.2 (0.2 (0.2 (0.	1.01 -0.4/-/2.8/ -0.1/ 0.70 11.50 -0.10 C.= C.C. C.E. C.L/C.E.	1.03 -1/-/1.0/ -1.00 1.6/ 11.50 -1.00 0.10 15.16 C.= 2.6/1 (1.0=0 048764/0.=53 01 0.= -1.260	1.03 -0.47-/3.92 -0.10 (.70 12.01 +0.10 -0.02 14.11 CLF CFE	1.01 -4.40-1/2.1 - 1.10 1.21 10.51 -4.16 0.10 15.10 Cin 2 508 Cin 0.0539(1)/Cin 44 89 Cin = 1.221	1.66 -0.42-2.9/ -0.05 (.19 15.0 -0.10 -0.03 17.26 LL= CL/CJ=	1.00 -0.12-/4.11 -0.05 0.22 3.40 -0.15 0.03 13.00	-0.45-1/.07 -0.19 0.14 4.40 -0.15 1.04 15.14 3.02 cb= 0.983 (L/(Li=1,325 C = + 0.0444	904 CI= 0.197 (1.10) 1.14 4.1 -0.15 0.00 11.24	1.01 -0.39=21.91 -0.05 0.19 13.00 -0.10 0.03 15.10 CL= CL2	1.66 -0.42-27.67 -0.10 0.22 11.56 -0.10 -0.03 CL= CL= CL=	-0.42-22.h7 -0.10 0.1/ 14.71 -0.10 -0.05 1h.31 Cr= Cr= CL/CL=	1.01 -0.1/-26.0/ -0.10 0.1/ 11.50 -0.10 0.00 15.10 CL=2.5/5/3 (0= 0.126 CL/CL= 16 70 CT = -1.286	1.61 -0.42-13-12 -0.10 0.27 11.56 -0.10 0.00 CL= 2,620 CU= 0.0465 CL/C/= 56.24 J= -1.248	1.01 -0.42-22.81 -0.10 0.77 11.50 -1.17 0.00 CL= 2.402 CJ=0.0617 CL/CI = 28 93 CY= - 1.181	1.54 - 1.44-124-11 - 1.03 1.44 11.50 - 1.10 1.05 CL. CL. 9.74 CL. 0.13 CL. CC. 11 41 C 1.125	1.54 -0.3/-22.87 -0.03 0.17 14.77 -0.10 6.00 18.31 CL= 2,478 CL= 0.164 CL/Cl= (5.11 C'= -1.243
Far5) 	2/: C=://	1, Ta	1.22 CUE 53	Z	C. = 44	رد ۱۷		(c: 1, 3;	CU: 14.	رة د : 1 بر	0.22 CL=	C	(;;,)	C	C:	1, =73 Cu= 11	1.8 (S) ==1.7
7 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5		-3.10	777.7-	-8+CL/	-6-16	1u 53901./	20.05 20.05	-0.us	50.10 83.11/	777.45	 	-0.10 -0.10	-0.10-	-0-10 26 CL/	-0-10 (65 CL/	-7-10 517 CL/	10-03 73-54	-2 - 5 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6
F F F S	2	23.42	18.77	700 0 = 7	13.52	(1.27)	15.00	11.07	0.0 = 0.0	175.87	16.57	27.67	74-27	20.07	0=0.04	3=0.06	1.2.27	177.37
7 4 7 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	17.4.6.	175.01	1/4.0-	5 11 9	1/4-0-	3008	-v.42-	-0.12	302	20400	98-0-	-0.42-	-25.0-	543	620 0	402 6	0.440	4780
1 0 1		1.01	:5 :5	1.03	1. C L = 3	1.01	1.66	1.00	1.65	1.00	1.61 CL=1	1.00	1.54 CL:54	1.01 CL= 2.	1.01	1.01	1.54	1.54
, i.e.		}		,		٤	ł		, ,	21 7	+	}	-	¥ 1 €	(3 16	3 17	3 14

GEOMETRI AUDIFICATION

いしんかい F. J. W.C. 981014121 11= 1234567646 12=

DECKRE 1.000 3.200 9.100	•
4.2.2.4 2.2.2.7.7.2.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	
14CR 401	

3 4 3	rak1	1.Ah 2	1,413	PAR4	FARS	7.1.0	PAR1	FAKB	F AR9	PARI
	12.1	-6.77-	 90	-4:1: 5465	7.5	6 1.5 1.44	1.61 -0.42-15:12 -0.14 4:27 11:56 -0.19 4:40 15:16 0.16 2:620 0.0465 56 54 -1.248	2.50	15,10	0.48
	1.05 CL=	177.0-	18.12 U=	-0.55 CL/	0.30 'Cb≅	4.96. 20.00	90.01	-0.03	13.50	0.48
1.05 -0.414.72 -0.10 0.27 11.50 -0.10 0.00 15.16 2.08	1.05	124.9-	14.72 U= 0	-0-10 CL/	17:00,	11.5°	-6.10	2000	15.16	2.08
1 3 1.01 -02-21.32 -0.00 0.30 13.16 -0.14 0.00 15.10 0.46 (L= 1.148 0.0 5.16 1.0 20 83 (L= 0.388	1.01 CL= 1.	148 5	21.32 11= 0.0	SSICL/	0.39	13.16 83 CL	1.0-1	388	15.16	0.40
1 4 1.05 -0.54-18.17 -0.10 0.77 9.98 -0.14 0.00 13.38 2.08 CI = 2 CS 2 CI = 0.0342 Ci/(0=35.81 CF = 1.16.3	1.05	25.3	18.17	-4. 10 242 Cl./	11:17	٠, ۵ د د د	4.01	0.00 0.00	13.56	2.08

C.43 94.0 1.51 -4.33-19.12 -4.14 0.77 13.16 -4.14 0.00 13.56 CI = 2.625 CV = 0.6770 CL/CV = 34.09 (AT - 1.238

1.05 -0.42-19.72 -0.10 0.75 11.56 -0.10 0.03 15.16 CL= CL=

7.60

U. 4B 1.01 -4.3/-22.92 -4.10 0.22 14.76 -0.02 0.00 11.96 1.01 -0.3/-10.52 -0.07 0.32 14.76 -0.10 0.00 11.90 tt= 2 637 tu=0.112 Ch/th=23.54 Cm - 1.189 ()

0.48 0.46 1.53 -4.31-22.92 -4.10 0.27 6.36 -4.18 6.05 18.36 CL=2.502 CI = 0.0635 CL/CC=39.40 CL = -1.240 1.53 -0.42-14.72 -0.02 0.27 11.50 -0.10 0.00 15.16 CL= CL= 6.48 0.48 1.01 -0.3/-22.92 -0.02 0.2/ 11.56 -0.10 0.00 15.10 LL= CH= CH= 1.75 -4.47-14.72 -4.02 0.32 11.50 -4.18 -0.05 16.30 CL= 2.778 CL= 0.109 CL/CL= 25.49 CM= -1.312 **!** 71 7

84 .0 U.46 1...1 -0.42-14.92 -4.21 0.2/ 11.56 0.01 0.00 10.30 CL= 2 318 CL=0.00791 CL/CL=300 65 CN= -1.055 5 13

0.40 1.50 -0.47-24.52 -0.10 0.34 6.70 0.01 0.00 15.10 CL= 2.095 CV= 5.40 CK= -1.050 1.01 -0.49-19.12 0.01 0.31 10.30 0.01 0.00 15.1h 3 15

0.48 1.77 -0.42-24.52 -0.21 0.34 11.56 -0.10 0.00 15.16 CL= 3.251 CU= 0.44 CL/CU= 4.34 CR= -1.377 1.61 -0.35-19.72 -0.10 0.27 11.50 0.01 -0.07 10.36 CL= 1.01 -0.42-19.72 0.01 0.27 11.56 -0.10 0.07 19.96 CL= CD= 5 17

97.5

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0.49 3.00 3.68 15.0 1.08 F 3 * / 3.00 74.0 01.5 2.40 25.0 3.00 11.44 1.04 -1.31-72.92 -0.10 0.34 8.30 -0.29 0.13 73.16 CLE 2, 709 CLE 0.14 0.14 0.05 19 25 CLE -1.34 1.53 -4.44-71.17 -3.21 0.21 0.30 -4.30 0.43 10.35 0.15 0.373 0.1 0.174 66/0 2.89 0.1 0.669 1,33 -3.31-22.37 3.01 6.70 13.10 -0.01 9.13 23.10 CLE 1.791 CJ 6.351 CLACLE 5.411 CF - 1.066 1.01 * 0.442-20.12 * 0.42 11.50 * 0.20 15.10 15.10 15.10 15.10 (... 1.33 -0.31-18.12 -0.10 0.70 13.10 -0.01 0.05 18.30 ... 1.53 -0.44-71.57 -0.00 0.27 0.30 -0.18 0.05 19.40 0.0 1.01 -0.47-27.5, -0.02 0.37 3.16 -0.10 1.30 1.30 0.=1.123 (1.6,441 0.70) 2.59 6 6.= -0.269 1.45 -0.12-72.92 -0.02 0.23 5.10 -0.10 0.00 18.35 Che Che 1.01 -0.37-20.17 -0.18 0.32 11.50 -0.18 0.05 18.30 CE-0.991 CE-0.005 18.30 4.13 In. 30 0... 14.30 1.53 -1.40-22.37 -4.14 7.31 3.41 -1.11 0.15 19.40 CLE 1.623 CLE 0.079611/CLE 2039 CLE -0.637 1.53 -11.40-21.32 -0.14 0.27 0.10 -1.22 0.03 15.30 Cos Cos U. 03 1n. 55 0.05 15.10 U. UC 14.30 1,44 -4,3/-7/-1/-1/-4,10 0,39 0,10 -0,27 0,04 14.90 0.= 1 036 0.= 0315 0./0=3.29 0.= -028 1.57 -4.10-7/1.17 -4.14 4.25 4.95 -4.14 4.48 CLE 1 529 CLE C 125 (1./Cle 12 31 Cre - 0.730 1.53 -0.44-72.47 0.01 0.20 13.10 -0.10 0.00 cc= 1.214 (u= 0.168 Cb/Cb= 7.226 Cb= -0.361 1.01 -0.37-22-42 -0.10 0.22 8.30 -0.11 Lb= CP= CP= CD 1.53 +0.37+27.92 -0.00 0.27 0.30 -0.10 Lin (0= 0= 0) Dr. Cr. 2 2 . 2 . 2 2 . 2 . 2 2 . 3 . 2 7000 -15.55 15.55 -7 7 21 7 7 11 3 15 ر ا 1

¢ NCASER #INC= 11= 1254597399 12= 9k7b43233 UPCHEE U. 809 1.000 2.400 GEUMETRY MUDIFICATION 20 * STEP 1.25 2.50 3.75 1 ICR NUM

PARIC 2.08 7.88 PARI PARY PARS PARS PARP PART PAYS PARY 1,53 -0.40-22.92 -0.114 0.30 5.95 -0.116 0.05 19.95 1.623 0.0796 20.39 -0.637

1.53 -0.40-23.12 -0.14 0.31 9.16 -0.18 0.05 19.90 cc= 1.753 cb= 0.110 cb/cb=15.94 cm= -0.684 1.53 -0.1-22.92 -0.1+ 0.29 9.90 -0.10 0.05 CL=2.123 CV= 0.172 CL/CV= 12 34 CM= -0.872 OFFR In Cor. --,

2.88 2.08 1.20

1.53 -6.40-22.12 -0.14 0.29 9.16 -0.18 0.05 19.16 CL= CL= 1 2

1.53 -4.11-22.9% -4.14 0.31 9.10 -4.18 0.00 19.10 CL= 1 626 CU= -0.673 + 7

1

1.51 -0.40-22.12 -0.12 0.31 9.96 -0.16 0.05 19.16 CL= C./2

1.51 -0.40-2.72 -0.12 0.31 10.76 -0.20 0.05 19.96 CLE 1.724 CUE 0.109 CL/CLE 15.82 CM - 7.68 9 7 •

2.08 3.04 C.48 7. Ub 7.08 0.40 2.08

80°Z

1.53 -0..3-22.92 -0.14 0.33 9.96 -0.14 0.05 19.96 CL= 3.180CU= 0.302 CL/CL=10.53 Ch= -1.398

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1.49 -0.38-72.92 -0.14 0.30 8.36 -0.18 0.03 19.96 CL=1251 CU=0.0552CL/CU=14.68 CH= -0.520

1.57 -0.43-22.52 -0.14 0.30 11.50 -0.16 0.05 16.36 CL=1.434 CL=0.462 1.53 -0.40-22.92 -0.14 0.28 11.56 -0.22 0.05 19.96 CL=1,708 CU=0.0591 CL/CL=19.61 Ch= -0.684 ۲ ۲ ú. 1

+

21.50 1.45 -0.40-24.52 -0.14 0.28 9.50 -0.22 0.08 CL=1.710 CD=0.186 CL/CU=9.19 CM= -0.724 2 12

1.53 -0.44-22.92 -0.08 0.34 9.96 -0.24 0.09 22.36 CL=1.734 CD=0.137 CL/CD=12.66 CM= -0.727 3 13

7.00

1.47 -0.44-20.52 -0.14 0.26 12.36 -0.27 0.05 19.96 CLE CLE +

11.59 -0.36-22.92 -0.08 0.34 9.90 -0.18 0.05 19.90 CL = 1.291 CL = 0.0341 CL/CD=37.86 CM = -0.358 1.59 -0.40-22.92 -0.08 0.26 7.56 -0.12 0.09 22.36 CL= 1.594 CU= 0.233 CL/CU= 6.841 CK= -0.878 <u>(</u> 3 10

2.08

2.08 2.08 3 17

1.59 -0.46-22.92 -0.20 0.30 12.36 -0.18 0.09 22.36 La=1.535 CU= 0.100 CL/CU= 15.35Ch= -0.550 1.47 -0.30-22.92 -0.08 0.30 12.36 -0.18 0.09 19.96 CL=1. 616 CD= 0.162 CL/CD= 9, 98 CH= - 0.661

9 T P

2.08

11= 1234595421 12= 987050345 HINC= 3 NCASE= 6 11= 1234595421 12= 987050345 HINC= 3 NCASE= 6 11CR NUW. % STEP DEGREE 2 3.80 2.360 3 5.70 3.500	UPAP 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 8 3 6 3 4 4 8 3 6 0 4 8 3 6 1 4 8 3 6 1 4 8 3 6 1 4 8 3 6 1 4 8 3 6 1 4 8 3 6 1 4 8 3 6 1 4 8 3 6 1 4 3 6	19-22-92 -0.07 0.27 9.52 -0 (UE CL/CLE	1.53 -0.37-22.92 -0.10 0.25 7.20 -0.18 -0.01 15.96 0.46	1.50 -0.35-21.76 -0.10 0.29 9.52 -0.18 0.01 15.96 0.48	1.56 -0.39-21.76 -0.10 0.25 7.20 -0.21 0.01 15.96 1.04 CL. CL.	1 (5) 1.53 -0.35-22.92 -0.10 0.27 7.20 -0.15 0.01 15.96 0.46 CE= 1.505 CH=0.0552 CL/CH= 42 76 CH= -0.650	1 b 1.53 -u.37-22.92 -0.10 0.25 6.30 -0.21 0.01 14.80 0.45 C. = 0.25 C. = 0.	1.53 -0.41-25.28 -0.19 0.23 6.00 -0.24 0.01 15.96 0.46 CL/CU=	1.53 -0.33-20.56 -0.10 0.23 10.72 -0.18 0.01 15.96 0.48 CL.CL= CL.CL=	1,47 -4.37-22.92 -0.10 4.31 6.36 -0.12 0.01 13.60 0.48 CLZ	2 10 1.53 -0.37-72.92 -0.16 0.31 8.36 -0.12 0.01 18.32 2.44 CL-2 12 Cu= 0.128 CL/CE=16.56 CM= -0.946	1.47 -6.37-20.56 -0.04 0.23 6.00 -0.24 0.05 15.96 0.48		3 13 :.53 -0.31-26.4n -6.19 6.33 11.92 -0.18 0.01 15.96 4.04 CL=3.13 (Cu=0.317 CL/CD=9.89 CM=-1.403	3 14 1.02 -v.37-26.48 -0.19 0.33 4.36 -0.18 -0.05 12.40 4.04 CL=2579 CD=0.2775 CL/CD= 9.29 CM=-1.148	3 15 1.44 -6.37-26.44 -0.19 0.33 8.36 -0.18 0.07 15.96 0.48 CL= 1.176 CL=0.137 CL/CL= 8.58 CH= -0.545	3 16 1.62 -0.37-22.42 -0.10 0.21 11.92 -0.09 0.01 12.40 4.04 CL=2.015 CV=0.215 CL/CV=14.02 CN= -1.276	-4-1-1.53 -0.31-22.92 -0.01 0.33 8.36 -0.18 0.01 19.52 4.04 CL/CD=	1.44 -0.31-19.36 -0.19 0.21 8.36 -0.09 -0.05 19.52 0.48 CL= CL= CLCU= CL/CD= CH=
6EUAEJH) MUDIFICAJIJA 21 11= 1254590259 12= 9816338/5 AITC= 3 ACASA= 6 1ACK NOW % SIEP UDGHRE 1 25 4.600 2 7.50 1.600 3 3.75 2.400	924 PART PART PART PART PART PARK 1259 FAFTU 9768 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1.51 -4.37-22.94 -4.48 0.17 r.35 -4.31 4.00 19.16 0.4r Ci.= 1 726 (4.50.50 2.5 (4.74.5 6.42 4.5 -0.00.3	1 4 1.53 -0.37-73.72 -1.12 0.20 6.39 -0.30 4.65 14.30 0.45 CLE 12A4 CLE 0.14/8 (L/Cle 15 CC CAE - 0.44/5	1 3 1.51 -0.31-23.77 -0.10 0.27 9.10 -0.15 0.03 14.35 0.48 1 CCE 1 409 CDE 0 0015 CL/CDE 15 7 7 1 CKE - 0 625	1 4 1.51 -0.36-77.92 -0.10 0.70 x.30 -0.30 0.00 17.50 0.40 (LE 244 (LE C 6/0) (L/C) = 5.55 (re - 0.74)	1 5 1.53 -0.31-27.17 -0.12 0.27 6.39 -0.18 0.00 19.10 6.48 CE 1 229 CE 1 229 CE 2843 CE 28 28	1 n 1.51 -4.30-23.72 -4.16 4.26 8.36 -4.20 0.00 1n.30 0.40 t. L. 13.01 1.30 0.40	2 / 1.51 - 0.31-24.52 - 0.10 0.30 8.30 - 0.11 0.00 16.70 0.00 CIE (4.65 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0	2 8 1.53 -0.37-21.34 -0.10 0.30 0.70 -0.14 0.04 10.10 0.40 CL=0 912 CL=0 .566 CL/CL=1.61 Cr= -0.262		1.53 -0.37-24.52 -0.00 0.27 0.30 -0.27 0.03 19.95 2.0x	2 11 1.53 -4.34-22.92 -4.14 4.77 6.74 -7.18 4.65 14.34 6.47 C.5 11 (65-12)	2 12 1.57 -0.34-71.32 -0.10 1.25 8.30 -0.22 0.00 19.96 0.40 CLE 1.247 CHEO. C 17741/CHE 16 CS CHE + O S12	3 13 1.54 -0.57-22.42 -4.10 4.23 0.37 1.11 4.45 14.34 0.40 (L=1,496 CJ=C 0951CU/CD=15.73 CJ=10 655	3 14 1.53 -0.37-22.42 -0.10 0.23 x.55 -0.15 0.01 15.36 2.55 CLE CBO CHED.CS22 CL/CV=32.16 Cr= -0.597	3 15 1,41 -0.31-22.42 -0.04 0.21 +.30 -1.11 0.05 16.30 2.60 CE=1.539 CI=0.114 (L/CI=12.50 C'= -0.274	3 (1) 1.53 -0.31-22.57 -0.10 0.77 6.30 -(.18 0.01 15.90 0.4r C.1=2 3.70 C0=0 0.447 CL/C0=53.02 (r= -1.177	-+	3 14 1.59 -0.41-25.32 -0.10 0.27 8.30 -0.12 0.03 20.10 0.40 CL=2 626 CH= 0.117 CL/CD= 22 44 CM= -1.322

1 6				77.4	2. 4.	4, 5	C. 4 E	0.4°	34.5	65.0	4 5	٠ ٠	0.48	0.44	1.63	0.4h	0.44	. 4.
11	,	c		P4R9	15,96	10.56	10.50	15.35	15.96	15.96	15.90	15.46	15.96	15.95	17.15	14.76	14.76	14.15
	1CA110R 29	12= 987671553 hinc= 3	% 30.4.7 37.5.0 47.5.0	РДР1 РДК2 РДКЗ РДН4 РДР5 РДН6 ГДР7	-0.37-22.52 -0.10 6.27 6.30 -0.16 6.01 37 00007 8302 -1.177	4 W 4 C	1.52 -0.30-23.52 -0.10 0.27 7.76 -0.19 0.01 CLE 1 614 CLE 6 101 CLYCI = 17 9 6 CME - 0.645	1.54 -11.37-22.52 -1.10 0.11 1.36 -1.19 0.01 CL=2.356 CL=0.0550 CL/CI= 67.31 CF=-1148	4 1.53 -0.36-22.92 -0.10 0.72 8.33 -0.19 0.01 CL=1 208 Cu=0.0545 CL/Cu=22.14 (F= -0.462	-6.38+72.32 -0.31 4.20 4.35 -0.16 0.01 CLE CLE	1.53 -0.37-27.92 -0.31 0.27 6.96 -0.38 0.00 Cu= 2.426 Ch= 0.0529 CL/Cu= 46.03 Cr= -1.204	7 1.53 -0.35-24.12 -0.13 0.27 8.36 -0.15 -0.01 C.=2362 CL= 0 0534 CL/C1=44 73 CN= - 1185	-0.37-22.92 -0.07 0.25 7.16 -0.21 -0.01 CEC	7 1.50 -0.31-22.92 -0.10 0.79 4.30 -0.21 0.03 CL=1.085 CU=0.0655 CL/CU=16.62 CV= 0.423	8, 3n -0.21 0.03 Cr=	1) 1.53 -0.35-22.42 -0.10 0.27 4.30 -0.16 0.01 CL=2.293 CD=0.0357 CD/CL=67 64 CV= -1.13 9	15 1.53 -0.39-22.92 -0.10 4.79 CL/CITE 6.4	

GEUMETRY MIDIFICATION 30	ICAT10	l. 30					
11= 1234591243 12= 9676/8795 HINC=	12=	987018795	1:1 NC=	m	3 NCASE= 6	9	
Inck NUM :	2000 7000	0.30c 0.30c 0.00c 0.90c	•				

PAR10 1 0.46 0.76	0.78	0.48	0.76	0.48	1.08	0.48	0.48	1.38	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
PAR9 15.36 15.66	15,36	15.36	15.36	0.00 15.96	14.76	15.36 15.36	15.96	15.36	15,36	16.26	16.26	14.46	16.26
PAKB Ju.01 CS 0.00	390	8 0.01 0 0.01 0.663	0.01	J	1.17 0.00 14.76	5.02 848 0.01	45 0.01 338	516	119 0.01	505	0.03	0.01	19 0.01
PARI PAR2 PAR3 PAR4 FAR5 PAR6 PAR7 1154 -0.37-22.32 -0.10 0.27 8.36 -0.19 2.356 0.0350 67.31 -1.1 1.53 -0.37-22.32 -0.10 0.27 8.66 -0.20 CL=	1.54 -0.37-22.32 -0.09 0.27 8.06 -0.19 CL= 1.156 CD=0.0424 CL/CD=26.79 CF= -0.3 1.5 -0.37-22.02 -0.09 0.27 8.36 -0.19 CL= CL/CD=	1.53 -0.35-22.02 -0.09 0.28 8.06 -0.18 CLz CLz Ch= 1.53 -0.33-22.07 -0.10 0.26 6.36 -0.20 CL=1.514 CD-20.4 CL/CD=16.5C CH= -0.00	$\frac{1.54}{CL} = -0.37 - 22.32 - 0.10 - 0.27 - 0.30 - 0.20$ $\frac{1.52}{L} = 0.37 - 22.92 - 0.10 - 0.28 - 0.30 - 0.19$.032	1.54 -0.36-22.32 -0.10 0.27 8.36 -0.17 C.= 2.3 93 C.= 0.046 CL/CL= 51.91 CF= -1.	1.55 -0.37-21.72 -0.12 11.25 8.36 -0.20 0.02 CL=1.324 CD=0.136 CL/Cl=9.74 CK= -0.548	LE-6.589 CF-0.0374CF/CF-63.34 CF-1.145 1.54 -0.37-21.72 -0.10 0.27 0.96 -0.20 0.0 CF-1.055 CF-0.0436 CF/CF=24.20 CF-0.338	1.52 -0.34-23.22 -0.12 0.20 6.36 -0.21 0.03 CL=1.312 CD=55482 CL/CL=19.24 CM= -0.516	1.50 -0.3/-21.42 -0.10 0.28 9.26 -0.19 CL=2.410 CU= 62.03 CM= -1.	1.54 -0.34-23.22 -0.10 0.24 6.36 -0.21 0.01 (L= 1 374 CV= 0.069 2 CL/CV=19.86 CM= -0.595	1.54 -0.36-73.22 -0.12 0.28 8.36 -0.19 CL-1, 484 CV= 0.0727 CL/CD= 20.41 CM= -0.0	1.54 -0.37-22.32 -0.12 0.28 8.36 -0.21 CL= CL=	1.54 -0.36-23.22 -0.12 0.28 8.36 -0.19 CL= 1.3.4 9 CL= 0.0952 CL/CD= 17 94 CH= -0.
LEAK Es Cs.	7	^	-	,	7· ~	<u>2</u> (<u>1</u>)	2 17	3 13	3 14	\$1 s	3 10	+	3 18

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1.57 -0.27-21.14 -0.06 0.24 E.39 -0.15 0.04 15.96 CL=[1,95.5 CD= 0.0445CL/CL= 2C BS Cr= -0.45 5.96 45.31 1.57 -0.37-22.92 -0.10 0.30 10.16 -0.14 0.01 15.96 CL= 2.50 CD= 0.069 CL/CD= 3C.19 Cr= -1.232 1.53 -0.40-24.72 -0.10 0.24 8.36 -0.22 0.01 15.96 CL= CD= 0.022 0.01 15.96 CL= 0.22 0.01 15.96 CL= 0.22 0.01 15.96 CL= 0.22 0.01 15.96 CL= 0.22 0.01 15.96

3 17

1.57 -0.37-21.17 -0.10 0.30 0.50 -0.14 3.04 14.10 CL=1583 CL=0.25 CL/CL=17.66 Cr= -1.06.2
1.49 -0.40-2..92 -0.10 0.30 K.35 -0.14 0.01 17.70 CL=1.295 CJ=0.0820 CL/CD=15.60 Ck= - 0.510

3 15 E

2 2 3 3

GEUMETRY MUDIFICATION: 32 C.N.L.L. ON 250/00:27/3 11= 1234594648 12= 987660275 NINC= 3 NCASE= 6 11.CR huff & STEP DEGMEE SELECT ONLY C. N. 2 1.000 2 1.000 3.000	РАКС РАКТ РАКВ РАК9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CL= 1.55 1.55	497 CD=00458 CL/CD=54.52 CM= -1.216 -0.37-22.32 -0.09 0.27 8.36 -0.18 0.01 14.30 CL/CD= -0.37-21.32 -0.11 CL/CD= -0.37-21.32 -0.11 CL/CD= 4.36 -0.18 0.00 15.36	0.01 15.36	2 4 1.54 -0.36-22.37 -0.10 0.27 8.36 -0.20 0.00 17.36 2.50 CL/CD= CH= -0.20 0.00 17.36 2.50 2 0.00 1.54 -0.31 0.35 0.250 2 0.00 17.36 2.50	156	-0.30-24.32 -0.10 0.27 8.35 -0.19 0.01 15.36 25.7 Cb=0.06.7 Cb=28.34 Ch= -1.17 9 -0.37-19.32 -6.12 0.20 8.36 -0.17 0.0? 15.36 Cb=0.05.05 Ch=0.05 0.20 8.36 -0.17 0.0? 15.36	-0.37-22.32 -0.12 0.28 5.36 -0.19 0.00 CL./CD= 2.35 -0.19 0.00 CL./CD= 2.35 -0.19 0.00 CL./CD= 2.35 -0.17 0.03	3 18 1.52 -0.36-25.32 -0.10 0.28 11.38 -0.17 0.03 15.36 0.50 $CL_{2} = 1.20 -0.37 = 0.31 = 0.20 = 0.20 = 0.31 = 0.03 = 0.50 = 0.31 = 0.31 = 0.50 = 0.31 = 0$
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- 2	-0.3/-21.32 -0.11 (2.7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.	-20.82 -0.11 0.27 CD= 0.03 31 CL/CD= 73.
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⊙) 1.55 -0.37-20.82 -0.11 0.27 7.59 Cr = -1.180 CL = 2.439 Cu = 0.331 CL/Cu = 73.69 Cr = -1.180 Cu = 15.30	1 5 1.55 -0.37-70.62 -0.11 0.27 9.36 -0.18 0.00 15.36 CL= 2459 CD= 0.0531 CL/CD= 7369 CV= -1.18C
η 	1.55 -4.37-1.84 -4.11 V.77 -5.55 V= -1.18 S CL=2.477 Cv=0.0421 CL/Cv=5.7.65 V= -1.18 S	1 0 1.55 - 0.37-20.82 -0.11 0.27 9.36 -0.18 0.00 15.11 CL=2.47.5 CD= 0.031S CL/CD= 76.97 CH= -1.17.3.
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	29200=	55000=00262 CL/CL=90	43 C.	3.7	-0."1 224	17.06	0.50
1.54 -11.38-24 CL= 1.616 CE=	-0.023	-11.14-24.42 -11.12 11.27		110	650	17.06	1.76
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APPENDIX (Lv-b) INTUIAL AND FINAL CONFIGURATION POLAR DATA

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8.0	-	-	3.76	5.97	-
9.0	3.41	3.25	3,00	5.27	
10.0	3.48	3.10	4.05	4.84	
12.0	3.77	2.73	4.33	3.91	
14.0	4.00	2.48	4.60	3.29	
16.0	4.22	2.29	4.84	2.82	
18.0	4.41	2.06	5.06	2.44	
20.0	4.50	1.87	5.25	2.14	

APPENDIX (iv-c) $c_1/c_3 - c_1$ PLOT FOR ALL CONFIGURATIONS

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